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PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1863.

The New York Journal of Commerce has some very impressive and timely remarks on the conduct of a portion of the clergy of onr country. "Just now, as perhaps at no time before since the commencement of the war," says our contemporary, "we begin to appreciate the great errors made by the clergy ot some denominations, and the church assemblies and judicatories of the same denominations, ln joining themselves to the world, and adopting worldly interests as the controlling motives of their action. The broad line which they have drawn between themselves and their Southern brethren is now seen to be a line very hard to erase, very difficult to pass over, and the influence of the church over the minds and affections of men, an influence of the highest importance in the present emergency, is almost wholly lost. Strange as it may seem, it is actually true that when we some time since said that it was the first duty of the church to make men good men, and they would then become good citizens, an 'orthodox' religious paper in New England denied 5t entirely, and declared that it was the duty of the church to make men patriots first of all! The excitement under which religion became politics, and membership of the church of Christ became synonymous with membership of a particular political party, in some portions of the country, will seem one of the most remarkable parts of our public history, when future generations review our story. Our piety must take counsel of our patriotism,' was the infidel ntterance of a Pres-tyterian clergyman in this city, and the seutiment has made many meu forgetful of their highest duties within the past two years. This spirit has debased religion to the mere grade of partisan politics. It has dragged the kingdom of heaven down to a level, in the popular mind, with the miserable inventions of human wisdom, whose foundations and endurance are dependent only on the breath of the Almighty It is the most melancholy part of our present condition as a nation that in so many Protestant denominations the people have lost respect for the church and its ministers, and throughout the land the wall has been broken down between church and world. Disrespect to the clergy is now visible everywhere. Churches are talked of as political machines, and in

"Those steadfast, falthful men who have refused to become the tools of party, and to degrade their calling and their churches to the uses of worldly mes, will stand pre-eminent in history; but they, it is to be deeply regretted, have not by all their faithfulness and steadest been able to save the church at large from the evil reputation which it has acquired with an inducriminating populace. It is time for the clergy who are responsible for this terrible sta c of things to reform. They beback to the work they were ouce engaged in, and its infinite rewards, and then to the work they are new engaged in, and its brief and uncertain repayment, the very relfishness of human na ure arouses them to think. The applanee of a political congregation is but a contemptible exchange for the 'well done' of a voice that they once regarded as their only guide. It wil be but a little while before all the men and wo en who now listen and approve the foolishue s of their preaching will be in the dust around their churches, and it will matter nothing to any of them, or to the dead preacher himself, what King reigns in Europe, what people rule in America. With that time of release from ali concern about politics in perpetual sight before him, the political clergyman of these days may well sit, remorseful, viewing his wasted months, while men were rushing to war and death, and he was forgetful of the great charge he had. The people in some parts of the land have been turned out political orators, and have been msking the temple consecrated to worship a place of brawling and contention. We heard a clergymau preach a sermon on the Lord's prayer, lu which he said that we had no right, nor was it our duty, to forgive our political enemics, and that the prayer for forgiveness as we have forgiven others was not based on any trespasses other than of a personal and private nature! This horrible distortion of God's Word was actually made to defile the atmosphere of a New England church on a calm summer morning-a church in which men were accustomed in other and better years to hear the pure word of God from lips undefiled by the passionate wine of man's wrath, which makes drunken so many in our day." We ask our readers to bear in mind these just and striking reflectious, and to meditate upon them.

some parts of the country they are nothing

As an ald to their meditatious, we will subjoin a pertinent remark of Burke. "Supposing, however," said the great philosophical statesman, commenting on Dr. Price's sermon before the Revolution Society, "that something like moderation were visible ln this political sermon; yet politics and the pulpit are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gains as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. These who quit their proper channel to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave, and the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs, on which they ounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics, but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dimensions and animosities of mankind." The authority and eloquence of Burke should ot be needed to enforce an opinion so plainly just as this; yet, amidst the corruption and zea otry of the time, we may well fear that even the anthority and eloquence of Burke cannot very extensively enforce the opinion. Nevertheless, we commend the opinion, thus supported, to the public. Certainly it cannot be weighed with too much thought and care.

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. The pricet, as he looks away from those he

loves to mother earth lying in the sleep of winter and to the churchyard, where the flowers and the men are all in their graves together, may secretly exclaim with the poet: Upon the dead mother, in peace and utter gloom, are reposing the dead children. After a time, up rises the everlasting sun; and the mother starts up at the summons of the heavenly dawn with a resurrection of her ancient bloom. And her children?-yes: but they must wait

Those for the most part are the least talkers who are the greatest thinkers; as frogs cease to creak when light is brought to the water's

Apes do not talk, as savages say, that they may not be set to work: hut women often talk double their share-even because they work. Nothing is more moving to man than the spectacle of reconciliation: our weaknesses are thus indemnified, and are not too costlybeing the price we pay for the hour of forgiveness; and the archangel, who has never telt anger, has reason to envy the man who subdues it.

Women, like the plants in woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade. We wish to close our eyes upon the world in the places we love best; the child in its mother's bosom, the patriot in his country. We feel that we are growing old for want of somebody to tell us that we are looking as young as ever. Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words. Our first ecrions quarrels are against our

native country's; as the first struggles and reams of infants are against their mothers. Liveliness in the girl may be mistaken for good temper; but the little pervivacity, which, at first, is attractively provoking, may at last provoke without its attractiveness.

Friendship is a vase, which, if flawed by eat, or viclence, or accident, may as well be broken at once: it never can be trusted after. The tenderest heart loves best the coursgrous one; the gentle voice says, "Why wast thou so hazardous?" The deeper toued replies, "For thee, for thee."

The sigh that rises at the thought of a friend may be almost as genial as his voice. 'Tis a breath that seems to come rather from him than ourselves.

The Arab has invariably been ready to fight for his burning sands, and the Scythian for his snows, not because they overvalue their country, but because its hardships make them indervalue life. We have always had a firm belief that the

Celestials have no other medium of conversation than carrying on a colloquy of glances; to that they avoid the wear and tear of lungs and all of the vulgarity of vociferation. After a scholar has attained to a certain

age, uo kuowledge that you can let in upou

his mind can do him any harm. Cattle may be admitted into an orchard after the trees are Not only to a whole language, but to a

whole life, may the word yes give its color and character, as many an nuhappy wife has A loud laugh is the sorry back upon which buffoons and jesters are fain to ride when

they are at a loss for any other conveyance.

A good library is a precious catacomb, wherein are embalmed imperishably the great minds of the dead who will never die. It is better to labor under aberration of mind than aberration of morals.

Very old nothings please very old fools. The great trnths that are brought to light

are new and old at their birth. When we say of some men that they are self-made, we do it out of respect to our

At some hotels, you must pay cash for your victuals and are supplied with vermin ou tick. Some philanthropists are so fanatical against hanging that they would gibbet all who are in favor of it.

Every hungry fellow is willing to be a martyr when he is brought to the steak. If an author tries to write unlike auybody else, it is pretty certain that no one will ever

try to write like him. If you drink a spider without knowing it he may not hurt you. There is perhaps less poison in him than in the knowledge that

ou have swallowed him. To the contemplative soul there is no little ess; the least of things seems infinite. One of our exchanges says that it "will

oou require a new dictionary." It doesn't seem to have made a very good use of its old old ope. Amid society the Christian avows his faith: solitude be feels it. Among the hills and alleys he believes; in the monntains he sees.

from her the trick of grief, and sighs amid its playthings.

The child of a sorrowing mother catches

We never walk so straight to the grave of a frieud as we are forever walking to our own. ONE OF QUANTEILL'S BAND KILLED .- Capt. Edwards, a detective, of this place, succeeded in capturing two of the twenty-six rebei prisoners who recently escaped from Camp Donglas, on Friday last, near Caseyville, and brought them to this city. While Capt. E. was in Cases ville, he learned that Nat. Horton, of Quantrill's band, and a notorious desperado, was stopping a few miles distant. 11e repaired to the place indicated, and met Horton, who acknowledged that he was one of Quantrill's gang, and refused to surrender. wholly without clergymen. The latter have He ran a short distance, and took refuge behind a tree, from which he fired at Captain shoulder. The Captain then closed upon him, and, when within good range, returned the fire, the ball passing through the head of Horton, killing him instantly. His body was delivered by Capt. Edwards to the Coroner for interment.

> We learn that our young friend, Lieut. Wm. O. Boyle, formerly on the staff of his father, Gen. J. T. Boyle, has been promoted to the Majority of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, organized under Col. Riley. Major Boyle, we understand, has command of a pattalion at the post of Harrodsburg.—Danville Tribune.

In instice to Major Boyle, it is proper to state that he has recruited, in this vicinity, within a few weeks past, a battalion for the 11th regiment of Kentucky cavalry, and by virtue of doing this has been commissioned Major. He has already made up three full companies, and has two others in process of formation. Great credit is due to so young a man for his patriotism, and for his energy and Industry in accomplishing so much lu so short a time.

In a late raid of rebel guerillas in the astern part of Kentneky, the leader of the band was severely bitten by a hig dog. He deserved the bite of the dog and the bight

A Southern paper, speaking of the excaustion of a bed of sulphur, asks where the retels are to go for a supply to make guupowder. Let them-go to the Devil.

There's a mutinous spirit among the ebels. Occasionally they aim their guns at each other. Well, they have often had worse

The Editor of the Atlanta Intelligencer says that "the trnth will come ont at last." Most likely, but not out of him.

esident a second term, the worse one he is The rebellion must feel as Satan did

hen he was ejected from lieaven-greatly cast down. The rebel girls have got so bitter that

we have quit tasting them altogether.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

WHY WAS THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUG

INDECISIVE? - Au officer in a Kentucky cavalry regiment, who was prevented from taking an active part in this battle by a wound in his hand, received a short time previously in a cavalry affair in McLamore's Cove, and who had on this account peculiar facilities for visiting various portions of the battle-field and examining them with a critical and practised eye, has favored us with his notes and "jottings down" taken on the spot. With the aid of these and other sources of information, we are enabled to discuss the question, "Why was the battle of Chicksmanga indecisive?" and at the same time, while pointing out the mistakes of some of our commanders, to receive new evidences of the heroic devotion of our rank and file. It is a source of peculiar satisfaction to know that we are able to say much more of praise than censure of all the gallant leaders of the noble army of the Cumberland. The military eritic must remember, as all our generals are young in the most difficult of arts, we cannot expect too much of them, and this is a consideration which our readers should bear in mird in any investitation which will measuse their conduct by the strict rules of an art, us'rated by the genius of Casar, Hannibal, and Napoleou. Tureuue says: "That Geueral who has never blundered in war has not made war long."

manuvres, which will irradiate his uame long after the bloody pictures of Corinth and Stone River are forgotten, gained possession of Middle Tennessee and Chattanooga, the key of the great monutain system of the South. Bragg's army sulleuly fell back before his advancing legions, until he supposed the rebellion was crushed in the middle zone. Success had dazzled him, as at times the sun does the eagle. Instead of supposing the rebel army was intact and falling back upon its reinforcements, he thought it a routed and demoralized force. To his sauguiue imagination, the keys of Rome and Atlanta were already in his grasp. Here he entered the realm of conjecture, forgetting that "war is not a conjectural art." Acting upon this byjothesis, instead of concentrating in Wills and Chattenooga valleys, and establishing his railroad connections with his base, he ordered McCook upon Rome by a road sixty-five miles from Chattanooga, Crittenden by the Lafayette road, and Thomas by sn intermediate road, to press the rear of the flying rebels. Bragg at this time was lying behind the craggy steeps of Pigeon Mountains, gathering his strength and watching with grim satisfaction these mis-moves of his brilliant autago nist. The rough handling of one of Negley's divisions, about the 11th of September, when he attempted to force one of the gaps of Pigeon Mountain, awakened Rosecrans from his auticipations of success, and taught him that a powerful army and an nudaunted General were still in his front. Perceiving his dauger with the quickness of intuition, he began to concentrate his forces and gird himself for the coming struggle, which he feared would come too soon. Gen. Gordon Granger, with three brigades of the Reserve Corps, was ordered from Bridgeport to take post at Rossville. These gallant brigades, after a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day, went into position on the 13th. Thomas gathered up his divisious and closed them luto the left of Crittenden. McCook's orders were countermanded, and ou the 16th, at a point within twenty miles of Rome, he began retracing his weary steps. Rumors were rife in camp that Bragg had been largely reinlorced, and on the 15th Lougstreet's arrival was con-

lay at Gordon's mills, where the Chattanooga Lafavette road crosses the Chicksmanza The right was at least sixty miles distant. The divisions were stretched at different intervals over a rough country, slashed by heavy mountain ranges, running perpendicular with the front of the army, with few and difficult lateral gaps. The right of the rebel army lay at Riuggold, thirteen miles from Chattanooga, and its left north of Lafavette. opposite Gordon's mills. Thus it will be seeu that the left of our army impluged upon the left of the rebel army, with every advantage on their side. Their artery of communication. the Atlautic and Western railroad, was on their extreme right, covered by the whole depth of their army; ours, the Lafavette and Chattan- into nooga road, on our extreme left, exposed to attack. For the possession of this road, the terrific struggles of Saturday and Sunday took place, the rebels knowing that the command of that road was victory-our troops that its loss was annihilation or dispersion in the mountains. Again, their army occupied a front of six miles; ours of sixty. Their men had rest and leisure to prepare for battle; ours, some of them, after marching continuously for two days and a night over rough mountains, went into action without halting. Bragg felt that, with his army of one hundred thousand men, he had for once his astute adversary in his power. Napoleou says a skiiful General has his enemy beaten before he fires a gun. If then war is an art, was not our army defeated before it went into action? Thanks to its unflinching courage, it wrung an indecisive battle from the enemy notwithstanding his superiority of numbers and the false dispositions of its commander. History affords only oue similar example-where the English, under Beresford, at Albuera, forced a drawn hattle from the veteraus of Marengo, Jeua, Edwards, wonuding him severely in the and Wagram, commanded by Soult, Napoleon's greatest Marshal. Thus the two armies were on the 17th separated only by the crags of Pigeon Mountain and the miry banks of the Chickamauga when the immediate series of operations began, which resulted in the battle. These events are thus related by the

> Gen. Steadman, of the reserve corps, made a recouncissance from Rossville to Ringgold. meeting with nothing but cavalry, which he drove through that village. The wily Loug-street was lying behind the town cooking rations, but made no demonstrations. The next day Gen. Steadman came back to Rossville. At this time happened the first tactical blun der, and a circumstance which had a terribly malign influence upon Gen. Rosecrans's plans. Gen. Gordon Granger is responsible for this. But the abundant harvest of glory he reaped subsequently, the quickness with which he perceived his mistake, and the energetic means be took to retrieve it, will more than redeem him in history. General Rosecrans, felicate that time was constituted in the contraction of the cont eeling that time was everything to him. came desirous to hold the cre became desirous to hold the crossings of Chickamauga creek, along the rebel front. This is a deep and almost unfordable stream, with miry banks and approaches; consequently its four bridges—Red House, Reed's, Alexauder's and Gordon's Mills—were of vast importance. If the rebels carried them before Rosecraus concentrated, his destruction was almost certain. If he could hold these bridges the rebel superirity of numbers. was almost certain. If he could hold theso bridges, the rebel superiority of numbers availed nothing. Actuated by these sound views, Rosecrans ordered Wood to hold Gordon's Mills, Wilder Alexander's, Minty Reed's bridge, and Granger was ordered to bold Red House bridge, and be prepared to support Minty and Wilder, if they should he hard pressed. Of these four bridges, Rod House was the most important, for it was on the shortest road to Chattauooga. Gen. Steadman crossed this bridge on his way back to Rossville from his reconnoissance, about 8 A. M. of the 18th. He neither destroyed it nor left a force to hold it. The rebel cavalry tollowed him up and seized the bridge. Thus one important—terribly important—truntage was gained by the rebeis without firing a shot. The whole plan of Gen. Rosecrans's deshot. The whole plan of Gen. Rosecrans's defensive battle was destroyed.

Keutucky cavalry officer:

On this same morning Minty and Wildon were simultaneously attacked by heavy col-umns of infantry. Demonstrations were also made in Wood's front. These cavalry officers made a successful defence until Walker's rebel cressing at Red House bridge. Wilder's position untenable. By the aban-loument of Red House bridge our entire left flank and rear were uncovered, and every rea-

sonable calculation of the General's disappointed. That night (the 18th) the rebel host slept in line of battle, on the left and rear of our entire army, within cannon shot of the La Fayette road, and four miles nearer Chattonooga than any portion of our force except the three brigades of the reserve corps. The army of the Cumberland never saw so dark an hour as that, and, in God's providence, 1 hope it may never see such another.

At 2 P. M., of the 18th, General Granger despatched Gen. Whitaker to retake Red House Bridge. He met resistance a short distance

Bridge. He met resistance a short distance from Rossville, and did not get within two miles of it. At the same time Colonel D. Mc-Cook's brigade was ordered to support Minty at Reed's Bridge. I met this column at the the Lafayette road (having been cut off from Col. Minty when he was driven away from the bridge) and went as a guide within the colunn. Just at dark, when the head of Colonel McCook's column got within one mile of the bridge, it ran into Hood a rebeldivision. Here a scrambling fight took place, favorable to our side; for McCook took twenty-four prisoners without less. That night he was reinforced by Colonel Mitchell's brigade, of General Negley's Division, from Rossville, and he bivouncked, surrounded upon three sides by the rebel army. At daylight he sent Col. Bingham, of the 60th Ohio, to burn Reed's Bridge, Bingham carried the kridge with the bayonet, and hurned it in the face of one Just at dark, when the head of Colonel the bayonet, and burned it in the face of one of Longstreet's divisions. The burning of this bridge was very favorable, for the rebels had succeeded in getting only three batteries over, and Chatham's division, during the Saturday's fight, was compelled to cross the creek

njon footlogs.

As soon as the haze cleared away npon Saturday morning, the rebels made dispositions to attack Col. McCook's brigades upon the Gen. Rosecrans, by a series of brilliant rear, front, and left flank. He prepared as resolutely to fight them, saying he had orders to hold his ground at all hazards. Bullets were already crashing through his ranks from three sides, and a battery had already unlimited to the sides, and a battery had already unlimited. bered, adding the hass to the crackling of the musketry, when orders came from Gen. Rese-crans for him to withdraw. He moved off by the right flauk, followed by the rebels until he reached the Lafayette road, where he formed line of battle, determined, as he said, to

give them "a square-toed fight, with his back and flauks against Mission Ridge." But support was nearer than Col. McCook supposed. General Thomas, who had been marching all night from the centre, had just reached the Lafayette road, upon the extreme left of the army, having passed around Crittenden's rear. He deployed his corps, and Col. Croxtou, with his magnificent brigade, first engaged. The rest of Branuau's division were in line further to the left. The hattlesoon raged along the entire front of the corps. Palmer first, then Wood, then VanCleve—all from Crittenden's corps—drifting to the left, were drawn to the fight. Still the rebels outuumbered us at every point. Soon the anxious query rose from lip to lip, Where is McCook? When will his corps arrive? At twelve M. Johnston's division of his corps came on the field, after marching all night and day, over rugged mountain roads, illuminated by fires to guide these eager heroes. In splendid line, with dealening shouts, and the battle light of Shiloh gleaming in their eyes, these superb soldiers, nuder command of one of Keutucky's soldiers, under command of one of Kentucky's most devoted, but, worst-slandered sons, went into the fight, swaying the tide of battle at their will. Next came Davis with his two brigades, Past's being detached. Then came Sheridan with his Pea Ridgers, hot, tired, and thirsty, but invincible. These troops were compelled to fight for the ground upon which they formed their junction with Gen. Thomas. Thus did McCook, under innumerable difficulties, sustain the fight of Saturday. His soldiers marched fifteen miles that morning without breakfast. They not only traversed the weary distance which at first separated them from Thomas, but they marched along his entire front, and most of Crittenden's, for the battle had so drifted to the left that Gordon's Mills, originally on our left, was now our extreme right. Rosecraus was compelled, by the superior mangeures of his enemy, to change his perior manocurres of his enemy, to change his entire frout. Instead of facing south, as he did on the 19th, he now faced almost east, parallel with the Lafayette road. The great-er part of this difficult and hazardous change was effected under fire, a fact which speaks volumes for the steadiness and discipline of our soldiers. Saturday night fell with decided success upon our side. But for the intense fatigne of Thomas's and McCook's men all seemed in fine spirits; yet their slumbers were not to be undisturbed, for many times At this point it is essential to nuderstand the true position of the two armies. Wood's division, constituting the left of the Union army, lay at Gordon's mills, where the Chattangora seemed to be all in good spirits.

alry all having been withdrawn to the upper fords of the creek, I went to see how they fared, and, what was more important, to get semething to eat. On my way back I had an opportunity of observing the dispositions made upon the right. On the extreme right Sheridau's division was in echelon by brig-ade. Negley's division joined him on the left, with Davis in the second line, as support. Next came Wood—behind him Van Cleve in second line. I had just reached the right of Van Cleve, when a salvo of artillery, followed nacious rebels still insist on carrying the La fayette road. Fiercer grows the tumult. Shortly, Negley is withdrawn to the left, where he properly belongs. Davis moves into the front line to supply his place but his two brigades do not reach far enough. In a few moments Wood goes by at the double quick, also to the left; Vau Cleve's two brigades are too short to fill up the space left by Wood's three in the front line Generals, superintended by Gens. Crittenden and McCook, begin moving by the right flank to fill up these gaps. At this critical period, Sheridan was also ordered to the left whose voracious may had now devoured the whole army, except two brigades of the 21st, and two of the 20th corps. Sheridan had just gotten into motion, Van Cleve and Davis moving to fill up the gapin the front line, when Stagg (as I have been informed by a pris-net), who was watching these changes in our ine from a jungle over a cleared field, ordered Polk's entire corps, supported by Buckuer and Breckinridge, to advance and enter the open-ing between these divisions. Ou they come like unleashed greyhounds, mad with whiskey, in four lines, overlapping our right flank further than the eye could reach, arms at "right shoulder shift," on the double quick. Van Cleve and Dayis's men did all soldiers could do until the rebels swarmed in the opening between these divisions. Van Cleve was doubled back upon the left of the army, Davis was not of Shealthan when the same and the same and the same arms. was cut off, Sheridan, who had not yet; the point where the rebels severed the line, shared the same fate. These divisions fought like demons, but were too weak to resist over-

whelming odds against them. Ilere I saw Gen. Critteuden among Van was stauding in a battery of some thirty guus he had hastily collected, with the rebels charging up to their blazing mazzles. That he escaped death is a wonder to me. Gen. Rosecrans and staff were also here, making every effort to steady the men, perfectly regardless of personal risk. Soon after this I saw Gen. McCook seize the standard of an Ohio reci-McCook seize the standard of an Ohio uspired by this dauutless example, attempted to rally and follow, but as soon as the head of company or regiment was formed it was ept away. McCook slowly came back, the cels following at his heels. Davis's and Shoridan's men were not ronted but forced back by the weight of numbers. They retired slowly and sullenly, bringing every piece of artillery and wagon with them. Davis formed his men on Mission Ridge.

This graphic writer and able military critic was unable to return to the field, as he was arrested on his way to Rossville by the Provost Marshal as a straggler, his wound having no effect upon that obdurate officer. Rosecrans and part of his staff went into Chattauooza about 1 o'clock, Negley came into Rossville with three or four thousand meu about 5 o'clock, which he had gathered from every division of the army and reformed them on the road three miles from that place. Sheridan passed at a later hour, with his division in good order, on his way back to the field by the Lafayette road. After dark the whole army

came into Rossville quietly and in good order. Disregarding the question of disparity of numbers, if war be an art of fixed principles. as all of its votaries, from Pyrrhus to Wellington, coutend it is, this battle should have resulted in a decisive victory for the Confederates. In fighting it where he did General Resecrans violated two fundamental principles of the art. Napoleon and other military writers lay down two rules, from which there must be no deviation. First: "Never make a flank march in prescuce of an enemy." Secoud: "Where parts of an army concentrate, the point of concentration selected should be so far removed from the enemy as to prevent him by any possibility from seizing this point and defeating the detachments as they arrive. Both these principles were violated. McCook marched by the flank and formed his junc-

sonable calculation of the General's disap. my, but actually under fire. The violation of the former principle defeated Marmont at Salamanca, Ney at Dennewitz, and even Frederick at Kollin. The vlolation of the latter cost Austria an army on the plateau of Rivoli. The violation of both, in the presence of a skilful antagonist, was too much for the genius of Rosecrans, and even the dogged bravery of his soldiers. These organic defects in the plan of battle-the unfortunate abandoument of Red House bridgethe successful feint of Braggupon the left on Sunday morning, by which he inveigled Rosecrans to weaken his right, put victory beyond our reach. Why then was that our troops were not utterly routed The answer comes from every manij heart in the army-the Providence of God, the determination of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas and the unconquerable spirit of the rank and file. But what did Bragg gain by his masterly dispositions and superiority of numbers? Only the melancholy privilege of burying the desd, a few dismounted guus, and seven miles of barren country. Union bone and muscle-"mud-sills"-snatched from him every trophy deserved by his genius. Historpidity to-day and the tone of the Southern papers proclaing Lis defeat and the disappointment of Confed-

DARING OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO SOLDIER .- OR

Friday night, about half-past seven o'clock, says the Nashville Press, a negro soldier, named Bill Erwin, stationed himself on McEwen street, between High and Vine, aud, armed with musket, bayouet, aud pistol, halted Mr. P. O'Conner and wife, whose residence is near where the negro was standing. and who were then going home; they stopped and inquired what he wauted, when the negro replied that he would "d-1 soon tell them," and presenting his piece, fired, the ball whizzing past O'Conner's head. Of course they beat a retreat, and went in pursuit of a guard. Presently a small negro boy came along; he also was halted and fire at, but providentially missed, and the little fellow ran for dear life nutil he met Mr. W. O. Wright, before whose house the negro soldier stood, who inquired the cause of the boy's affright; telling him the particulars, and stating that he was waiting upon Gen. Ward on High street, Mr. W. told him to hasten there with all speed and ask the General to send a guard there as soon as possible. In the meantime the negro soldier was stopping and firing at every one who approached, as many as twenty chots in all being fired, some of which penetrated the houses in the neighborhood, and one almost grazed the shoulder of a lady sitting in her room. Mr. Wright succeeded in gaining his house through the back way, and prepared himself to receive the uegro should he attempt to enter. At length the General arrived, accompanied by three or four men, who ordered the negro to surrender; he refused, prepared to receive them, and seeing them come toward him, fired at them. The General ordered his men to slay the negro at once, and the order was willingly obeyed, one shot penetrating his heart, and killing him instantly. Drunken soldiers, white and black, flourish their we be called upon to chronicle foul and bloody murders unless this is stopped.

Colonel S. G. Hicks, of the Fortieth Paducah, has issued a special order, in the event of an attack on that place by the guerilla bands which infest its vicinity. He orders that, in case of attack, all the women of to spare the city." This had the effect of cooling down the ecstasy of the rebel sympathizers, who were impatient for the arrival of

TENNESSEE ARTILLERY .- The Knoxville Bulletin states that Col. Crawford's regiment is rapidly filling up. About the middle of last mouth he went to Scott county, Virginia, to encourage the people and obtain recrnits. He reports twelve hundred National Guards and six hundred for three years' service culisted during the trlp. The inhabitants everywhere received him with tears and smiles of joy. The Colonel distributed arms among the loyal, and assured them of protection. They organize with alacrity, and promise to rectify the tore of political affairs In East Tennessee. The Colonel's party captured some seventy-five prisoners. A portion were permitted to take the oath, and forty-five were taken to Kuoxville. Colonel Crawford is doing good work

Whiskey has always had a tendency get these high who use it, but the receu military orders prohibiting the sale of corn to distillers is very likely to make whiskey high Indeed, there is an excitement in the market already, and the more the article runs down the more the price is likely to run up. Kentucky must have her Bourbon, and if the artillery and cavalry horses need all her corn the holders of whiskey will be fortunate if they have large stocks. There has been an upward tendency in whiskey, even in France. A Paris letter states that an article which a few weeks ago sold for \$1 would now bring

\$1 75, but is held for \$2. A correspondent of the Boston Traveler states that "among the officers on General Grant's staff is Captain Eli S. Parker, a fullblooded Indian, being the chief of the tribe known as the Six Nations. Captain Parker is the grandson of the Indiau chief Red Jack? et, and is a large, noble-looking man, a good specimen of the ludian, and a perfect gentleman in his manners." This is all correct, we believe, except that Capt. Parker is not a member of Gen. Grant's staff.

On Sunday morning, the 1st of November, Capt. Christopher Mason, of the 4th Indiana cavalry, was killed on our plcket-line near Chattauooga. The Captain was in charge of the picket in front, and, riding along the liue, he met and hailed a party, as he supposed, of Federal soldiers, and was answered by a volley. He fell from his horse dead. A party of the enemy had penetrated within

A number of paymasters left this week with over a million of dollars in their charge, which is intended to square off the accounts of the troops in the Department of Western Virginia.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] THE FAIRY DELL. I dreamed, last night, of a fairy dell, Where the filly was Queen to the lowly bell-

Where the sunshine lay, like a silver blade, On the laughing brook and the living glade, And deep in the heart of that fairy nook, Like a leafunroil'd from enchanted book, Lay a velvet lawn and a cot ornee, In the brilliant light of the new-born day.

But felrer than all in that fairy scene, Was the beautiful mald of my vision, I wen Like the dew on the lily, as fresh and b Like the lily fiself to my 'wilder'd eight.

And hidden a shadow in wandering by;

'Twas not the rich bueof her beautiful bal-

Nor the bloom on her cheek made the maid so fair 'Twas a beauty that dazzles in palace or cot

'Twas the beauty of Virtue, the beauty of Truth. Like a tear to the eye cropl a prayer to my hear And it rose to my lipere I turned to depe And I wish'd, in my thoughl, for a falry to tell The name of the flower I found in the dell.

Ere I had wander'd away to that dreamland serene, Like a monarch of old, with new triumph elale,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

The people of Kentucky have read the stirring proclamation of the Governor in response to the President's call for volunteers. We trust the proclamation has aroused the people. It certainly should arouse them. the Uulon for 300,000 volunteers; the Governor calls upon Keutucky for 12,000 as her quota. The Governor has responded faithfully to the President; now let the people reeroud lu like manner to the Governor. The quota of our State must be filled either by volunteering or by drafting. It must be filled shall it be filled? This is the question; and :t must be decided between now and the 5th of January next, which is the time the President has appointed for the ordering of the draft. The question must be decided within the next six'y days. How shall it be decided? Shall we fill our quota with volunteers or with couscripts? This, we repeat, is the question; and it must be quickly answered. Surely no Keutuckian can besitate respect

ing the fit answer to this question. Patriot-

ism. State pride, judividual pride, self-inter-

est, and indeed every other consideration which bears upon the question, declare with emphasis in favor of volunteers. The thought of any other answer should not be harbored. The fitness of this answer with the unfitness of any other is well presented by the Governor. "Volunteers," he says in his proclamation, "will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment-the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The velanteer will be houored by his companions in arms and by his country; the conscript will not." The privilege of selection which belougs to the volunteer is one of great value. It secures advantages and houors from which the conscript will be wholly excluded or to which he will be admitted only accidentally and partially. Upon this point the Governor again touches lu the course of his preclamation. "It is better for you and for the service," he says, "that you eulist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as soldiers. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of hrave suffering aud lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptious of living memories. By volunteering you will become a sharer in those living memories and historic glories." "If you would preserve the honorable name of your country," he immediately proceeds on the general topic, "volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volnuteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your country from ruin, volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the government of our fathers. It is weapons with impunity, and soon again shall | the inner voice of love to our free institutions which voluntarily responds to the call for defence of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses—the call admits of none. Keutucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet Illinois Infautry, commanding the Post at | it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties-for equality will be enforced. The defence of your homes of your State, your government, your liberties, the viudication of your honor, the veneration for and children shall go under the river-bank as the memories of your fathers; all the chera place of safety from his guns, and that all | ished hopes of the future, urge you to a Union men shall repair immediately to Fort | prempt, voluntary response to this call to Anderson, taking with them whatever arms duty. Kentuckians, who will besitate? We they may have, to assist in defending the | shall see," To this eloquent and awakening place. He says this timely notice is given as appeal we can add nothing. Nothing indeed it is his intention to carry out au order he has | ueed be added to the appeal; it is complete aud received, which is, "In the event of au attack, should be irresistible. It ought to bring the

State to its feet. The Governor assures the people in his proclamation that the contingent of each county of the State will be announced as soon as ascertained. "The proportion due from each county, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war," he says, "will be made known and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotmeut either in volunteers or conscripts." We are not aware that the notification promised here has yet been given; but, if it has not, it will undoubtedly be given in a very few days. Each county will then know what its allotment is, and can proceed to decide for itself the question as to whether it will furnish the allotment in volunteers or conscripts. When this question is thus brought home to the several counties of the Commouwealth, what county will voluntarily incur the disgrace of furnishing its allotment in conscripts? "We shall see." We shall be amazed as well as mortified if we see even one.

The radicals profess to believe, and are

continually asserting, that the conservatives of the Border States, in common with all other conservatives, are actuated by disloyal sympathies. The whole thing is as foul and miserable a calumuy as was ever breathed, but it is especially shabby as applied to the conservatives of the Border States. Eighteen mouths are we took occasion to notice this wretched slander in terms which we venture now to repeat. "Nothing," we then said, "can be falser or more irrational than the cry of the abolitionists that the loyal men of the South oppose emancipation and wholesale confiscation out of tenderness for the rebels. The cry is absurd on its face. If any men have reason to hate the rebels with an exterminatory vergeance the loyal men of the South are such men, for they have suffered at rebel hands not merely all the evils that the loyal men of the North have suffered, but other evils superadded of which the loval men of the North have hardly so much as a conception. If these especial victims of rebel crimes and outrages should declare for a war of extermination the declaration though indefensible and ruinous would be scarcely unnatural: for under such circumstances the natural passions of the human heart tend fearfully in this direction, and, indeed, constitute in the present case one of the principal dangers we of the loyal sleveholding States have to guard against. The tendency of events amongst us is naturally toward a degree of exasperation and of freuzy in which the public cause shall be swallowed up in private bitterness and vindictiveness. In opposition to this tendency here the leaders of opinion in particular and all good citizeus in general are struggling manfully. The strugger is one of the peculiar burdens imposed on us in this unhappy strite by our solemu duty to our country and to ourselves. Moderation therefore is with us not only a virtue but an heroic virtue. We justst on moderate counsels, not ont of tenderuess to the rebels, but in spite of our abhorrence of them, -an abhorrence we are enabled to master only by our supreme devotion to the goverment, which we know and feel that extreme counsels will utterly shipwreck." All this was not only true but apparent when we first nttered it; it is now far more apparent than it then was.

The intervening time has indeed set the truth of our remarks in a light so full and strong that none can honestly question the truth. Nay, the tendency we then pointed out has been since augmented wilfully by the employing the whole power and patronage of the General Government to radicalize our loyal people. And yet the great body of our loyai people are still denonnced as disloyal, because they nobly maintain their political integrity and spurn radicalism, in spite of all the rebels can do combined with all view of the obvious purposes of the radicals. ernment.

of philanthropy is not likely to be scrupulous in the means it employs. We cannot reasonably wonder that the radicals fail to strain at the guat of falsehood The President calls upon the loyal States of after swallowing the camel of perfidy as vile and monstrons as that of the rebels themselves. Let them go on with their base calumnies. Let them go on with their villainous intrigues. Let them go on with their nfernal purposes. But let the Union men of Kentucky, who in the past have covered themselves with such glory by their lofty and manly devotion to principle in defiance of all assailants and of all perils, stand firm in the path of constitutional liberty, of eulightened pariotism, and of sound statesmanship,-in the path marked out by the wisest counsels of the

present, and illuminated by the most glorious traditions of the past. Let them be true to the deathless memory of Clay and of Cristenden. Let them be true to themselves. As they are subjected to au ordeal such as no free commuuily ever before encountered, so they have the opportunity of winning a name and an influence such as no community ever won before. And it cannot be difficult, for a peo-Kentuckians, to improve to the uttermost this kindling opportunity. On the contrary, it is not only difficult but impossible for them to reject the opportunity. They have hereafter but to stand against the arts of corruption and of power, as they have stood heretofore, like a rock against the foam-crested hillows of the sea, and the all-glorious prize will be gained. They in truth cannot renounce this prize without at the same time not merely forfeiting the renown of the past but incurring a positive heritage of shame. They must seize the new giory or throw away the old and draw down in its place a burning re-

it is not to be wondered at. A party which

starts out to subvert a government under the

pretence of preserving it or under the pretext

radical pressure, manifold but lawless in every pert, without proving utterly recreant to their country and to themselves. In other worls, they can never succumb to such pressure. Such pressure must succumb to them. They can make it succumb, and every consideration of patriotism and of self-respect calls pon them to do so. And they will. The rights and honor and fame of Kentucky, which the generation that has just passed away transmitted undiminished and untarnished to us of the present generation, will not be diminished or tarnished in our hands. We will maintain the precious igheritance nshoru and unsullied, in aiding to maintain likewise the Union of which it forms a vital part. The foe within the citadel shall find us as incorruptible as the foe without has found ns indomitable. Kentucky has not defied the mad assaults of the rebels ouly to fall before the low intrigues of the radicals. She stands erect in her ancient Integrity, and flings defiance into the teeth of both alike. THE CAPITAL GUARD.—As it has again be-

in the army of the Union, a duty from which to loyal man would have her shrink, it is a matter of interest to those who design to respond to the call npon the State, to select for themselves the best places possible. It is always proper to consult our self-interest when by promoting it we do not sacrifice the comort of others. It is a settled fact that twelve thousand men must be raised in Kentucky either by voluntary enlistment or by draft, and we sincerely trust that our State will never be compelled to resort to any compulsory measures to fill its quota of the Federal army. No new regiments will be authorized, but all the recruits will be assigned to the old regiments, now depleted, so as to restore them | clined to think that Burnside is perfectly so to their maximum strength. These regiments | cure in East Tennessee, and that he will be are now generally in the front, and all chances, able to hold his position against any rebel therefore, for commissions and select posi- force which can be seut to dislodge him. The at an end except in the case of the "Capital Potomac operates as a diversion in his favor. Cnard" already anthorized. It is a source of The more vigorously Meade presses forward profound astouishment to us that such an opportunity for comparatively easy service, as is presented by entering in this regiment, should he allowed to pass unimproved by the young meu of onr State, and especially of the couuties contiguous to the city of Frankfort, when the double incentive of serving their country and protecting their own homes and firesides is presented, and that in perfect comfort and luxnry as compared with the fare of the noble boys of the old regiments now in the very face of the enemy. It is fully a month since the organization of this regiment was authorized by the Governor, and yet, strauge to say, there has been but one company reported as fully organized, and this one is from the Green River country. It is from the cunty of Hart, commanded by Captain Wm. B. Craddock, with M. P. Hodges, late Captain of company B, 9th Kentucky cavalry, as his 1st Lieutenant, and is composed largely of the eld members of that company, officers and men being of the very best material. n consideration of his promptness in responding to the call of the Governor for troops to defend the capital, as well as his eminent fitness for the position, it has been determined to attack, it has now gone by. We believe him give Capt. Craddock the command of the regiment, which, it is earnestly to be hoped, will be speedily filled. With his company already organized and in camp, as a nucleus, and his indefatigable energy and Industry, Capt. Craddock will not be long in completing the regiment, sud those desiring to enlist in or raise companies for this, now the only regiment of State troops to he raised, would do

well to correspond with him at once. DESTITUTION IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond papers are filled with melancholy evidences of the sufferings endured by the people to carry out the mad ambition of their rulers. They eay: "The speculators are now masters of the situation in regard to flour; a barrel of which, of any kind, at any price, it is impossible to obtain. The holders should be made to come to terms, that is, to put their stores in the market. Beef is in great abandance in the Piedmont country, we learn, and in the upper valley, and sells at from 35 to 56 on the hoof. If the impressing officers will hold off their hands, we need have no fears for the coming winter." An echo also comes from Lyuchburg. The Republican, of that place, hearing that three thousand Federal prisoners are to be sentahither from Richmond, strongly pro-

tests thus:
We don't wan't them here. We have got as many people now amongst us as can possibly be supplied with food, and to have three thouand voracious Yankees added to the nur would make gaunt starvation, with its pallid cheek, not only a possible but a most proba-ble centingency for all of ns. We hope the Government will reconsider its determina

The Richmond papers also state that on Saturday week the supplies of meat at the markets totally gave ont, and many families were forced to "dine on Grahamited dinners." The hiatus is said by the rebel journals to have been caused by "the Impressment of beef for twelve thousand Yaukee prisoners," and it is added that the trouble will continue so iong as this impressment lasts. What a terrible retribution is in store for those who have brought all this misery upon a once happy people. It is lamentable to think that the Innocent have to suffer, while the guilty plotters are filling the high piaces, seizing everything they want to party in power, which has employed and is eat and wear, and paying for it in their depreciated paper money. In the name of humanity, let us strain every energy to crush the military power of the rebels and give the Union sentiment in the Confederacy the opportunity to throw off the rebel voke. Tighten the blockade and compress the girdling arms of the republic around the centre seat of treason, the radicals themselves can do. This dennn- and it will be starved into a respectful submisciation is nothing less than infamous; but, in | sion to the laws and the authority of the gov-

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1863. There are reports in the loyal States

that General Grant has the virtual direction of the entire military field from Chattanooga to the Potomac, while the Confederate papers give the same position to General Lee. Though it is not probable that either the loval Meade or the rebel Bragg is to be superseded, still these rumors are indicative of the popular oninion as to the concentration of the entire laterest of the war in the direction of Northern Georgia, Eastern Tenuessee, and Southern Virginia. The Richmond and Atlanta papers, o' latest date received, all speak of move ments to decide the possession of East Tenuesace, and the Augu:ta Constitutional reports that the Contederates had reached Concord, fifteen miles below Knoxville. We are of opinion, however, that the rebel papers are too communicative to be in earnest. Bragg contemplated a movement on Knoxville, the Richmond Enquirer would hardly proclaim it ln advance, nor would it be delayed for the "want of shoes," as the Examiner alleges has been the case. Still it is the very policy which the rebels ought to adopt, if they wish to repossess East Tennessee and open Kentucky to their victorious armies, or rather ple as chivalrons and high-minded as the if they wish to make their last desperate effort. Should it be carried ont, Burnside may bave some hard fighting, but we do not believe he can be overcome. His strangth has been daily augmented by eulistments from Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tenuessee, and these men who thus join his army know full well that surrender og defeat will subject them to the most terrible calamities and all the horrors of a conquered and subjugated people. They will never consent that the Confederates should repossess the great key to the granary of the nation, no matter how severe the struggle may be for the occupation. of a country the incalculable value of which was never realized by the rebels natil they preach. In short, they cannot succumb to the had lost it, according to the confession of the Richmond Examiner, which Confederate organ asserts, that, with the exception of what was furtively obtained from Kentucky, the whole supply of pork for the Confederata army came from East Tennessee and the contignous counties of adjoining States. It looks despairingly upon the very heavy product of corn in that regiou, and groans out the terrible admission that the salines and lead mines of Virginia, which produce all the salt and lead used in the Coufederacy, and the uumberless caves from which immense supplies of saltpetre were obtained for its Ordnance Department, were protected only so loug. as East Teunessee was in the possession of the rebels. Bragg, therefore, has incentives enough to attempt the reconquest of this great depot of natural supplies, but Grant and Hooker are giving him enough to attend to, and their movements puzzle him as well as the Richmond papers. The Euquirer, on Friday last, could not tell whether the accupation of Lookout Mountain indicated a Federal advance or was a faint to come the duty of Keutneky to furnish an adcover a retreat, but it cherishes a report that its friends have occupied Loudon as an eviditional number of men to her force already deuce that Grant intends a chauge of base. We, however, have assurances that Burnside holds complete command of Loudon, though, for prudeutial reasons, he withdrew his troops to the north side of the river. The Enquirer has no great confidence in Bragg, and fears that "the vanquished enemy, whom General Bragg reported to be pursued by his cavalry, have turned upon their pursuers, and have occupled a position upon the flank of the vloters." It thinks that Bragg has been outgeneraled, and confesses that it and the country will be as much surprised as pleased should success attend his arms at Chattanoora.

From all these doubts and fears we are intions for home defence as State troops are late energy displayed by the Army of the upon the Rapid Ann and pushes Lee back in the direction of Richmond, the more imperative will become the necessity for concentrating every available man in and around the rebel capital for its defence. Burnside has another powerful ally, which is the scarcity of food at Richmoud. If that city groans at tha presence of its mere municipal guard, and other cities deprecate the arrival of Federal prisoners because they must share their scanty means of subsistence with them, how can the commissariat be supplied to send forward two corps from Bragg's army and a like force from Lee's to operate against Burnside? The telegraph yesterday atteruoon stated, on the authority of the Raleigh Standard, that the rebels were constructing a new line of communication between Richmond and the Southwest over the North Carolina Central Railroad. They will find that impracticable or we much mistake the genius of Grant and Thomas with the advantages which are to result from the perfect accord and co-operating movements of Burnside. If there ever was a time when the latter officer could have been swept from Tenuessee by a secret and sudden to be perfectly safe, and that when the word comes to him to advance, he will be prepared to do so in such a manner and such a direction as will show how superbly the campaign has been planned and how effectively It can be

The abolition organs call as "negro-wor-Which is the negro-worshipper he who wishes to keep the negro in his place, or he who would set him free and give him the rights of citizenship.—Louisville Journal. The uegro-worshippers, proper, are those who prefer that the Uuion shall perish rather than slavery should cease to be, and those who would sacrifice the Union rather than slavery should be abolished.

Cincinnati Commercial. If this is intended for the conservatives. there is no justice in it. The conservatives, that is all who deserve the name, do not believe that the question is now pending whether the Union shall perish or slavery be abolished as the Republicans are trying to abolish it. They have no doubt that the abalition measures set on foot by the Administration, whatever the effect upon slavery may be, have a direct and strong tendency not to save or restore the Union but to increase its peril. The real issue is whether the Union and the iustitutions of the South shall coexist until the latter perish, if at all, by the natural operation of things, or whether the Union and slavery shall be in terrible dauger of perishing together.

Every man, who gives fair play to his faculties, can surely judge whether a knowledge on the part of the people of the South that all their slaves would be set free if they should lay down their arms would be calculated to induce them to give up the rebellion.

watchword "All is quiet on the Potomac' has been exchanged for "All is quiet on the Rapnahannock." This change is certainly worthy of notice. It presents a very significant mark of progress. We only wish we could feel entirely confident that the old watchword is dropped for good.

Oue hundred and sixty-three prisoners arrived in the city from Cincinnati yesterday, of whom thirty-seven were deserters. Fftyfive of them were forwarded to their regiments. We are informed by the officer in command of Barracks No. 1 that, since last April 27,000 stragglers and deserters have been sent to the army from this city.

The Editor of the Chattanooga Rebel mys there's a Divinity that shapes our ends. We guess that the divinity that will shape

his will be a bempen one. It is affirmed that no less than fice atempts at negro insurrection have been male in Georgia since the month of July last,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863

There appears to be a good deal of activity at all the principal military points at this time, but much uncertainly as to the movements in progress and as to what has heen and is likely to be accomplished. Meade seems to be advancing and Lee's army retreating, but what the retreat indicates is matter of the merest conjecture. One despatch says that he will give battle with his whole force in what has been known to be his favorite position, another states that he is falling back upon Richmond to make a stand there. and a third announces that he, with probably a portion of his army, has gone to the from of Chattanooga, and that he is certainly in command of Bragg's army. We suppose that, If any considerable number of his troops are left in the Rappabannock and Rapid Ann regions, Gen. Meade will do his best to bring on a battle, for it is understood that he is instruct ed from Washington to fight at all bazards. We should all be much better satisfied with the prospects there if we knew more in regard to the condition and designs of the enemy, or even if we had reason to believe that the an thorities at the Capital or Meade himself knew much more than we do. We consider it quite certain that if the rebel forces choose to retire to Richmond they can hold that city until two-thirds of Lee's army shall have had time to go to Tennessee, participate in a general

battle, and return. A telegraphic report from Chattanooga is that Bragg's army is retreating in the direction of Rome and Atlanta. This may or may not be true. Atlanta is a powerful position, more powerful even than Chattanooga, and it could unquestionably be held for a considerable time against our troops by a far inferior force. Gen. Thomas would have to advance slowly upon Atlanta, for the railroad would of course be destroyed in his front, and he would be getting further and further from his base of supplies which he already obtains with much difficulty and delay. A most serions trouble is, that the rebels have great facilities for interchanging forces between Tennessee and Virginia and even to do this withent our knowledge, whilst no corresponding facilities exist on our side. But this is a trouble which is perhaps without remedy. We know not on what day three-fourths of the combined armies of Bragg and Lee may strike either the Army of the Cumberland or the Army of the Potomac, and yet, if any great Federal movement were made from one of our two armies in the direction of the other, the fact would probably be known at the rebel capital before it would at Washing-

Our people bave for weeks been expecting to hear of General Wm. T. Sherman's having joined the Army of the Cumberland from Mississippi. Indeed they have heard it frequently, but up to this time no junction seems to bave taken place. This cannot be General Sherman's fault, for be is immensely energetic in his movements. But he has had, in his tremendous march, immense difficulties to contend with. The rebels, knowing the great importance of keeping him back, have torn up the whole railroad and put every possible obstruction in his way, all supplies have been destroyed in advance of him, and large rebel forces have entrenched themselves and fought him at every formidable point on his route. He has driven back and scattered them in every engagement, but in each case they have only had to rally at some appointed place further shead and again resist the hard and tollsome march of our brave troops. We shall not be surprised if Gen. Sherman is unable to join Gen. Thomas in less than two or three weeks, and very possibly, before the explration of that time, nothing will remain to be done in the vicinity of Chattanooga. How vastly better it would have been if Sherman's troops had come up from Mississippi by steamtout and railroad and then gone from here to Chattanooga, as the divisions from the Army

Much apprehension is felt for General Burnside's command, but not, we think, justly. His situation is one of interest, for the in directions from Richmond are that the rehale are determined to crush him if such an achievement is within the limits of possibility. But we do not think they can execute this determination. The great danger we conceive to be that a large force from Lee's army and a large force from Bragg's may advance upon him sinultaneously and in concert from opposite directions, with the view of grinding Lim between the upper and nether mitlstones. We, however, feel assured that even this movement, if attempted, would inglo-

We hope to be able very soon to give a highly cheering view of the general situatior. Events of unspeakable importance are in all probability at hand. Oh for an over whelming victory over one, no matter which of the great rebel armies. The rebellion would be then one of the deadest things in

Novement 10, 1863.

He. Prentice—Dear Sir: When you receive this note I shall be on my way to join Wheeler. You can make what use of it you choose, but I am going to tell you a startling piece of news. It is the determination of the rebels to drive the Army of the Camberland back into Kentucky, and then, if the Federals use Greek fire to destroy Caarleston, they say NOVEMBER 10, 1863. k fire to destroy Caarleston, they sa they will burn Louisville and Cincinnat the same time with Capt. Travis's Greek 6 the same time with Capt. Travis's Greek are.

It is a great secret. They say but for the Yankee preperty owners in Louisville Kentncky
would long ago have joined the South. Louisvelle is bound to be burnt in three years. Beliete me, 'nis the truth.

The writer of this, who impudently calls u 'Dear Sir," says that he is on his way to join Wheeler. We trust, that, very soon after joining Wheeler, he will be on his way to Camp General of Canada to Lord Lyons at Wash-Chase to join John Morgan. What he calls his "startling piece of news" would certainly be such if it could only startle somebody. He says that it is the determination of the rebels to drive the Army of the Camberland back into Kentucky. Ah yes, but it is the determination of the Army of the Cumberland not to be driven back into Ken tucky. The Army of the Cumberland has once driven Bragg's army ont of Kentucky. and driven Buckner's army out of Kentucky, and driven Zollicoffer's army out of Kentucky, and makes no calculation upon being itself drivez back into Kentucky. Its march from Stone River has not been backward but forward. He proclaims that the rebels mean to burn Lonisville and Cincinnati with Captain Travis's Greek fire. If Capt. Travis's Greek fire is as miserable an article as that loafer and vagabond Captain Travis himself is, it won't burn gunpowder. At any rate the Army of the Cumberland stands between Louisville and Captain Travis's Greek fire, and that's a good deal more than stands between the rebel leaders and hell fire. Our correspondent proclaims that Louisville is bound to be burned in three years. Well that's a pretty liberal time. Any little village in the country or even a small cottage can easily stand all the burning that rebel armies will be able to do at the end of that period. He says, that, but for the Yankee property owned been guarding a convalescent camp, and its in Louisville, Kentucky would long ago have gone into the Southern Confederacy. But we thought it was the universal rebel doctrine that Kentucky dil go into the Southern Confederacy nearly two years ago.

Judge G. W. Lane, of the United States District Court for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama, died yesterday morning at the Galt House in this city. Upon the occupation of the city of Hunteville by the Federal armies, Judge Lane was found to have maintained his loyalty, though it had proved impossible for him to exercise his judicial functions. When the tide of war was rolled back toward our State, Judge Lane, for the personal security of himself and family, left all the endearments of home and came as a refugee to our city, where he has suffered from impalred health for some months. He was a gentleman of fine legal talent and of the most generous temperament. His funeral will take place this afternoon, as will be seen in our obituary column. the next best thing-saltpetre.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863

only the shadow of the dark cloud that threat-

ence in the field, and bis thorough education

their parts, to perfect a thorough militia or

ganization of the State that would welcome

any desecrators of our soil with a warm re-

ception. Gen. Lindsey, we are assured, is de-

termined to organize and arm the State

Gnard aunder the present efficient law.

and to do this it is necessary to be-

gin at once and not wait until we

we are threatened with an immediate attack,

and then, in the confusion and burry of the

moment, effect a partial and incomplete or-

ganization, and perbaps meet the enemy only

to be captured and have our arms taken from

ne. Men, loyal men, who have the good of

their country and State at heart, should not

wait upon contingencies, but should organize

at once, so that if an enemy comes he may

be met by well drilled men and not by squads

of awkward cornstalk militia. Organization

of the Kentucky militia will effectually pre-

vent these frequent raids, and also relieve from

duty the regular troops now among us and

enable them to go to the front, where their

presence is so much needed. To this end let

in the field and are efficient, proceed at once

to organize companies, battalions, and regi-

ments, on the same plan as in the regular

army, except that, for the State Guard, only

forty-two men are required to organize a

rganization, and thus obviate the necessity

ust be a certain number of companies armed

ruited from the young men of our city who

ween a voluntary tender of their services in

to a draft, from which there will be no exemp-

tion except on account of physical disqualifi-

The plot of the rebels and rebel sym-

doubt of its reality. And, wild as it may ap

pear, there are perhaps many chances, that,

out for the communication from the Governor

rgten and from the latter to our Govern-

ment, it might to some extent, if not even to

a great extent, have succeeded. The conduct

f the Governor General and of the British

Minister in this case is honorable. Let us set

We hope it will not be found that the pris-

ners on Johnson's Island had any participa-

tion in this plot, and we do not well see how

they could have, but the truth will probably

be known. We could not blame the prison-

ers for wishing to escape by any honorable

ious as a measure of precaution.

which they would not richly deserve.

ley, but the 69th Ohio did. This regiment

had just arrived from the rear, where it had

conunct under Colonel Bingham is spoken of

The election of B. Gratz Brown (or

s name) to the United States Senate, by

the Legislature of Missouri, is to be regretted.

the most ultra school of radicals. If he could

han that which he now occupies, he would

immediately shift his quarters and occupy it.

The Richmond Inquirer tells as that

General Lee "fills the eye" of the people of

The rebels cannot expect to fill up their

We cannot consent to furnish the rebel

armies by volunteers when they don't half fill

up any poor fellow after he does volunteer.

the South. But who will fill their mouths?

in the very highest terms.

down to British credit.

of a resort to compulsory measures. There

pay and allowances.

Guard?

hose among us, who have seen service

Bor General Andrew Johnson appears to have won very little respect from his milita-STATE MILITIA ORGANIZATION .- A COFFESry superiors in the field. On the contrary, he ordent wants us to give a definite answer to appears to have won from those superiors a a question which we have asked and discussed very large measure of the feeling with which on many different occasions; it is why our Webster once declared in the Senate that the city finds it impossible to organize its militia? reople of Massachusetts regarded a distin-We must confess we are not prepared to anguished Pennsylvanian. "I can tell him. swer, and we have tried very hard to spur our sir," Webster thundered forth in a scathing young men to some concerted action on the aposionesis. "that Massachusetts and her peosubject, but thus far have signally failed. plc, of all people, hold bim, and his love, and Martial law gave a spasmodic impulse to volhis veneration, and his speeches, and his principles, and his standard of truth, in utter unteer organizations, but it soon subsided. The city of Cincinnati has organized, armed, -what shall I say? ---- anything but reand equipped eight or nine regiments, some of spect." This appears to be a very faithful which are even uniformed, while Louisville expression of the relation in which General Andrew Johnson is held by his military sucannot show a single company. Cincinnati ertainly is not more exposed to rebel raids periors in the field. He has had successively three of them, being now under the third, than we are, nor are its people more enthusiastic in suppressing the rebellion than ours. who has but lately reached the succession It is as much to the interest of the business and consequently has not yet formed much less expressed an opinion of this extraordinary men of our city to have an efficient State official. But the two preceding ones, Buell Gnard, as it is to the more exposed districts, for so long as our militia and Resecrans, had very ample opportunity remains unorganized, guerilla bands will into form an opinion of him; and they both im proved the opportunity. Their opinions do fest the country, rendering the shipment of goods extremely hazardous, and this fact most not appear to be essentially different. Gen. Buell's opinion is thus given in the eriously affects the amount of their sales. conclusion of his masterly and nnanswarable Well-grounded complaints are made that only review of the evidence before the Military these in the immediate localities of these frequent raids are willing to organize, and that they generally are unable to protect themselves against a superior and well-organizel enemy, as their means have been exhausted by successive visitations of both armics and by many baving been conscripted or driven from

Commission which inquired into his cam-Some months ago a statement appeared i the newspapers, on the reported authority of Gov. Andrew Johnson, that I had only been prevented by his resolute expostulations from abandoning Nashville when I moved North with my army in September last. He has since made the same assertion in a deposition their homes by the thieving guerilla bands. We must accept this guerilla warfare as a enever I have spoken on this subject I have part of the robel system of annovance: Jeff denonneed the statement as false; and I now repeat that denunciation. I am very willing to bear the responsibility of my own acts or intentions; and it gives me sincere pleasure at Davis threatened it long since, and all the Confederate leaders are aiding it. Their armies may be broken up and driven from all times to acknowledge any assistance I may receive from ethers ether in counsel or ac-tion. If I had determined to abandon Nish-ville, it would have been upon my best judgevery battle-field, but by organizing themselves into bands they can do incalculable damage to the loyal and unprotected citiment, and I should cheerfully have submitted to a verdict on the wisdom of my course. I assert that I never intimated to Governor Johnson an intention or wish to leave Nashville without a garrison; that there was no diszens who may remain at home. The more hopeless the rebel cause becomes the more desperate will be the thieving raids of the sconndrels, and the more grievous the suffercussion between us pro and con on the subject; and that the determination to hold the place was my own, uninfluenced by him in any manner. I had not that confidence in his incs of our loval brothers. We sincerely hope that Louisville will not lay itself open to the Imputation that it will remain inactive and udgment, or that distrust of my own, which nnorganized because we feel safe at such a would have induced me to seek his counsel. On account of his official position I called on him first to inform bim what I meant to do, and last to tell him what garrison I had coudistance from the immediate field of action. Let these raids become more prevalent and the reople along the borders will be compelled cluded to leave. On both occasions as far as my plans were concerned, I was the apsaker and he the listener. My officers were far more likely to know my views than he; and they have stated that I said always that the politito give way and move in toward the Ohio river, and thus will daily bring the danger nesrer and nearer to our own homes. nnst avert this by timely organization. cal importance of the occupation far outany purely military bearing of ion, and that I should hold the city. We have bad but little experience to teach us what war actually is, for we have seen

Andrew Johnson. It is not a favorable opinens to break upon ns. We can avert it altogether. We have now at the head of our State The opinion of Gen. Rosecrans may be Guard as skilful and energetic an officer as gathered with sufficient certainty from an exthe State can boast. With two years experitract which has recently made the circuit of the press without contradiction. The extract as a soldier, he needs but a little assistance is understood to be originally from the letter from our people, and a willing co-operation on of a Cincinnati correspondent of the Courrier des Fitats Unis in the city of New York. The

Such is General Buell's opinion of General

extract is as follows: Persons who are on Intimate terms with cosecrans declare that he is greatly discouraged about the war. This is not because he siders the Sontbern armies invincible, but unse he believes that the seconded States can never be brought back by the rigorous policy which the Government has adopted. He has nevertaken any part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson, the military governor of Tennessee, who has succeeded in converting to secre cession all people who had any hopes of the Union. Himself perfectly disintenested, he looks with disgust upon the shameral traffic which is going on under the mask of patriotism. When he looks around him he sees men moved by all sorts of motives, more or less decent, except honor and the love of country. Some are fighting from ambition, others from avarice; to the latter the conquest of country means only pillage and cheap cotton; the former are jealous of their superiors and former are leatous of their superiors data their equals, and are delighted with any re-verse which may overtake them. Profoundly honest and religious, Rosecrans regards these

spectacles with bitter aversion. As we have said, the opinion of General Rosecrans does not appear to be essentially different from General Buell's. The two epinions if not identical are at least thoroughly accordant. Neither can be justly l'aracterized as a favorable opinion. The indignant outburst or suppression of Webster cited above may fitly stand for both.

company, and these include four commis-We have heretofore directed the public atsioned officers, and should they ever be called tention to the end for which General Andrew into service they will receive their relative Johnson is striving in Tennessee. The end is not worthy of the Government; but, if the We repeat that no one is or should be more cpinions we have quoted here are correct, the interested in the formation of an efficient State Guard than our merchants and manuinstrument is altogether worthy of the end.

facturers. The reasons are manifest, and they We are more and more encouraged should direct their energies to effect a thorough with the position of Grant and Burnside as we more clearly understand their relative positions, and the careful manner in which they are working to assist each other. Grant and equipped in each county ready for any still holds Chattanooga, and Burnside is safe emergency. A splendid division could be reat Knoxville, and from rebel sources we begin to obtain glimpses of the advance of Sherman are going listlessly about, and do not seem to from the Mississippi; they state that our feel that rebellion is trying to desolate our mounted infantry and cavalry were active State and bring its horrors into our very and daring almost in the rear of Bragg's army, streets. These young men must choose beand that a large force of Sherman's men was case they should be needed, or being subjected approaching Selma, in Alabama. From Forence to Fredericksburg the rebels are pressed; Meade on their right flank, co-operating with Butler by the James River and cation. Who will be the first to make an efthe Yorktown peninsula: Gilmore at Charlesfort toward raising a company for the State ton, in their rear centre, giving them no rest; Burnside in their front and centre, holding their key of supplies; and Grant, Hooker, and sathizers, refugees in Canada, to burn Buffalo Sherman, on the left rebel flank, menace Bragg and other lake cities, seize some of the lake and carry consternation to the Confederacy steamers, and release the prisoners on John- The Richmond Examiner does not regard the son's Island, seems very extraordinary, but | news from Chattanooga as agreeable, and it we presume there can be no reasonable gives the following clear account of matters

A detachment of the enemy embarked at Chattanooga on the night of the 26th ult and came quietly down the river to a point where there had been a ferry. Here they landed, found the Confederate guard saleep, without a waking sentinel, and handouffed them before their eyes were well open. The were the cavalry pickets. Proceeding up the bill, the enemy found the infantry pickets, also asleep, and took possession of them in like manner. A solitary sentinel further on like manner. A solitary sentinel further on happened to have waked up in time to hear them, and fired off his gun. The report waked up a regiment, which lell into line and fought some. But the enemy having brought up an overwhelming force, this gallant regiment was forced to fall back. A bridge was speedily thrown over the river at the terry, a large body of troops—infantry, cavalry, and artilery—were brought over, and in a few hours the bill-side was covered with breastworks bill-side was covered with breastworks

means in their power, but yet an attempt lo escape even by honorable means and with no evil designs beyond the promotion of the reb-The idea that all this was only a movement el cause in a legitimate way, would probably to cover the retreat of the enemy from Chat-tancoga is said to have been the first view of subject them to additional rigors and restricthe Confederate General. But, getting no pfirmation from further develor If, however, the prisoners should be discov-Jenkins's excellent brigade—the same, we be-lieve, for some time encamped in the neigh-bothood of Richmond—was ordered to disered to have had a design not only to escape from the island but to burn the great lake citodge the cnemy and regain the ferry. ies, there could scarcely be a punishment attack was made on the 20th, and it was at first successful; but, the Yankee reinforcement arriving, Gen. Jenkins was finally repulsed. Menutine, a column of the enemy had marched up the river side from Bridgeport, and had thrown another bridge across the stream at Shell Mound. The enemy now have possession of both banks, from Bridgeport to We have had our attention directed to an inadvertency in our article on Tuesday last in reference to the battle of Chickamauga. Celonel Mitchell's brigade did not belong to the division of Major-General James S. Neg-

own's Ferry, which enables them to br their supplies by water to a point within two and a half miles of their camp. Grant is no longer dependent upon the railroad for food. His troops have no longer to live on half rations. It is no longer impossible for him to winter at Chattanooga if he thinks proper to do so. Nor will his threatened advance be any more nullified by the want of stores. word, we have lost the advantages battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again.

Berjamin G. Brown, as he ought to write This is a candid but a terrible admission All the carnage and log of the 19th and 20th Mr. Brown is a man of ability, but he is of of September have been in vain. Nothing has been galaed on the rebel left, wh. the Sherman scover some depth of radicalism lower down has been added to their annoyances. Co the rehel left, Meade has driven Lee beyond his intended winter quarters, and Butler will soon be seen engaged also in that quarter. How, then, can Bragg detach forces to assail Burnside, and how can Lee spare him reinforce ments for that purpose? All, then, looks cheerily for the Union cause, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

Almost the entire force of the Louisiana Tigers was taken by Gen. Sedgwick in his late brilliant enterprise on the banks of armics with salt, but we will ply them with the Rappahannock. We hope that a strong tiger cage will be prepared.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1663. The New York papers, in their graphic announcements by special destches, are rivalling the newsboys of that ity in their sensational outcries of news. Of ich a character was the item telegraphed on unreay to the effect that all of East Tennesup to Knoxville had been recaptured from Sen. Burnside, and that he held only that imregustle town. Despatches direct from the meral in person were received by us late on he night of the 13th, and he communicates cothing of that kind; indeed, the very fact that the telegraph is working uninterruptedly etween Knoxville and Louisville shows that East Tennessee is perfectly safe. As we have said before, Bragg has his hands too full of work for his own safety to have much leisure to pay attention to Burnside, and, with the immense army congregating on the rebel flank, he cannot detach any force adequate to the task of driving Gen. Burnside from Tennessee. We have definite uformation that the advance of Gen. Sherman reached Winchester, Tenn., on the 11th. and that the whole of his corps would speedily form a junction with Hooker. This grand inited army will then be free to co-operat with Grant and Thomas, so that Bragg, in stead of advancing into Tennessee, will be forced to fall back to preserve his railroa! communication and his line of supply. Buens de can apprehend no danger from any other sources. There are some conscripted militia levies from Georgia and North Carolina, on the south side of the Tennessee river, who may be able to commit annoyances, but they can make no serious demonstration affecting the position of Burnside at Knoxville and north of the river.

The War Department has advices from Gen. Burnside up to last Thursday evening, and the tenor of the information was "such as to set at rest any public anxiety as to his situation." The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says Grant's desputches show that no new rebel demonstration has been made on the front of either Burnside or Thomas, and that "Burnside regards his position as entirely safe." There is a rehel account of the capture of a small garrison at Rogersville, which is in Hawkins county, on the extreme northeast corner of the State. When Burnside destroyed the railroad up to Bristol, on the Virginia line, for the purpose of impeding a rebel advance, he left detached forces at various points for purposes of observation, but their capture can have little or no ffect on the progress of his main plan of campaign, and all the rebel accounts of successes are greatly exaggerated.

Major-General Hooker, on the 24th

lt., issued an order from Stevenson, Ala., for

the suppression of the frequent excursions of gnerilla parties upon his line of communication. To effect this, stringent and vigilant measures are undonbtedly necessary, but Gen. Hooker assumes that such parties can approach our lines only with the connivance or at least the knowledge and aid of residents, and therefore directs that when any such guerilla party interferes with our lines the homes and property of all residents adjacent shall be beld ac countable for all injury, while the failure of any party to give timely notice of the approach of any such bands will be severely onnished, One thing is certain, the line of communication for the supply of General Grant's army in provisions and munitions and the sending forward of reinforcements must be kept open. Whose duty is it to do this in those parts of the country which the rebels claim as belonging to the Confederacy, and are consequently subject to the swceping conscription laws of Jeff Davis and his fellowtraitors? For more than two years the region now temporarily held by Gen. Hooker has been alternately occupied by the armies of both belligerents, and resident citizens who are exempt from bearing arms have not been ermitted to retain them for self-defence Those who were disloyally inclined bave fled from their homes or been conscripted, and arserving in the rebel ranks or in guerilla bands. In either case they are conversant with the tocan at any time lead a party under cover of night to burn a trestle work, blow up a culvert, or twist a few rails, while all the residents adjacent may he plunged in sleep, dreaming that they are under protection of the Federal army. the When they wake up in the morning they are greeted by an officer who is charged with the execution of Gen. Hooker's order; they are presumed to be persons who, by silence, have given consent or aid to the raiders, and as a unishment their homes are to be burned over their heads, and the last articles of subsistence for their families are to be seized. 1; this either just or humane? It looks to us as if the unarmed citizen is to be punished for the negligence of the Federal armles of occupation, who should guard and stockade every trestle-work and culvert, though we confess that they cannot in every instance prevent a dash upon an unlequented portion of a road, or the destruction of a few rails by a lightning movement of an active enemy. The most stringent execution of Hooker's order will not remedy the evil ha bopes to eradicate. Raids into the quiet portions of our State and of Tennessee are doubtess effected by the connivance of resident rebels, but it is nouseuse to impute complicity to those in the immediate neighborhood o Federal camps and armies of occupation. for they would not remain in such neighbor-

hood where they are vigilantly watched, i they desired to do injury. We have repeatedly and earnestly called for he exercise of the utmost vigilance and the most severe punishment to suppress guerilla robberies, but we believe that Gen. Hooker's order goes too far, for it involves the iunoceat in the fcarful punishment merited only by the guilty. There is no rule without its excep tion, and no entire community can be condemned, even as a Sodom, without finding some few good men whom it is proper to save among its inhabitants. We can imagine many instances where a neighborhood might be made aware of the approach of a guerilla force, and yet find it utterly impossible to communicate the intelligence to the commanding Federal officer who might be miles away; but these raids are generally unheralded; the swoop is made, the prey gathered up, and the marauders are off again faster than they came, for they are always in dread of pursuit and are provided with fresh horses to facilitate their escape. We must protest, therefore against Gen. Hooker's order as likely to do ncalculable injustice, and to alienate the true friends of the Union from their loyalty by unmerited persecution. Punish all who are found guilty of complicity in these raids by active co-operation or by indirect aid, but it will never answer to involve a whole community in a punishment so terrible as the destruction of their homes by fire and the emptying of their corn-cribs and meat houses by a sweeping seizure.

GUERILLAS .- We learn from the Nashville Press of vesterday that, on last Sunday evening, a body of guerillas visited the house of a good Union man in Dickson county and cobbed his house of everything they could lay their sacrilegious hands npon. The man of the house was not at home at the time. The eader of the band left a note for him to appear at a stated time and take the oath of al legiance to the so-called Southern Confederacy, threatening to burn his house if he failed to comply. This gang of outlaws have recently killed six men in the neighborhood of Can lotte. The murdered men were straugers to the people of that vicinity. The gang was piloted by a negro, who lives in Dickson

county. The gucrilla Albright, with about eights men, has, for the last few days, been committing depredations in Chatham county. The Press has reason to believe that the course of Albright and his comrades in crime will be brought to a speedy close.

Gen. Meade evidently desires a fight, but there must be two parties to a fight.

The acnouncement that Sherman's umn has formed its junction with Grant's eight wing will be a great relief to the country, for it has been involved in great peril since it left Vicksburg and Memphis. To eteet this movement, the New York Timessays it became necessary to give up both the lines by which it was intended this column should advance, and one of the prime objects it was expected to accomplish by the way. In the distribution of Gen. Grant's army after the capture of Vickshurg, the Thirteenth corps was cent to Gen. Banks at New Orleans; a column made up of parts of the three other corps was despatched under Steele into Arkansas; the Seventeenth was assigned the duty of holding Vicksburg, and the Mississippi, below Helena; the Sixteenth was given the task of gnarding the Mississippi from Helena to Cairo, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as far east as Corinth, or, perhaps, Bear Creek, thirty miles beyond, on the Alabama line; and, finally, it was designed that the Fisteenth corps, under Gen. Sherman, should open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Irom Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, with the purpose of making this the main line of communications with Chattanooga. A glance at a map whereon the the railroad lines are indicated will show that this line, after nearing the Tennessee at luka, runs eastward on the southern side of the river, and follows its general course as far as Decatur, where it crosses to the north side of the river, and thence continues eastward to Chattanooga, crossing again to the south side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport. It is obvious that if the portion of the line of railroad running on the south side of the Tennessee-that is, from Memphis to Decatur-could be reopened and maintained, it would afford an invaluable channel through which the army at Chattanooga might draw supplies. Work was accordingly commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth forty miles, through Iuka, and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala. No sooner was this purpose apparent, however, than a powerful rebel cavalry force, said to amount to ten thousand, under of command General S. D. Lce, swarmed in the vicinity, hanging on and harassing the flank of our force, and retiring before it, tearing up and destroying the railroad as they receded We have from time to time received reports of the various eucounters of the two bodiesthat at Cherokee Station, a fortnight ago, being a fight of some magnitude. Whether it was that the anmoyance of the rebel cavalry force was so great that it was thought hopeless to attempt to maintain the railroad, or that other considerations induced a change in the original programme, the column at the beginning of the present month ceased its effort to reach Decatnr by the southern side of the river, and, turning again westward, evacuating Tuscumbia and Iuka (which has been burned by the rehels), passed at Eastport, Miss., to the north bank of the Tennessee. On this side it will have been able to pursue its esstward march uninterruptedly, its flanks being perfectly covered by the river. This explains also why the advance of Sherman's column came into Winchester, Tenn., instead of at Stevenson, Ala., both places being occupied by the Federal troops. The order to abandon the attempt to open therailroad communication was given by General Grant immediately on his assuming command at Chattanooga, and was, doubtless, dictated by his desire to effect a concentration of his forces as quickly as possible. The opening of railroad communication between Chattanooga and the Mississippi is certainly a great desideratum.

column, as the whole flank is entirely exposed. The same task was attempted last year by General Buell, under orders of General Halleck, and failed Some of the newspapers bitterly nounce the attentions paid in New York to the officers of the Russian navy now sojonrning in that city. They speak of those attentlous as sycophancy toward an empire that has been and is the oppressor of Poland. We tentions, quite as great, shown to the Prince of Wales and his suite, the representatives of the British monarchy, or even to those shown to the Japanese. Great Britain has pursued a much longer and a direr career of oppression and outrage than Russia has; and Russia is assuredly a country more to be honored than that land of wretched barbarism, Japan. Undoubtedly Great Britain was honored in the persons of the heir apparent and those with him not on account of her long and terrible catalogue of oppressions and aggressions, but because we thought the occasion : good one to cultivate a feeling of amity and kindness with our great rival across the eccan. And undoubtedly Japan was honored through her semi-barbarians not on account of her barbarism but because we wanted to establish a trade with her for our own advan-

but it requires the presence of a powerful

force, and cannot be done by a moveable

So with the Admirals and Captains of the Russian navy. They are magnificently entertained not because anybody delights in the oppression of Poland but for the reason that Russia, whatever she has done or not done to others, has always shown the kindest feeling and the greatest liberality toward the United States, and for the additional reason that we hisy scon, threatened as we are by some of the other great Powers of Europe, stand in need of her friendship. Most certainly Russia is at this moment better entitled to our kind regards and to a full manifestation of them than either Great Britain or France or Spain. Toward us she seems to stand alone-among the hestile the only friendly one.

We learn that Gen. Rosecrans's report of the battle of Chickamauga was promptly made to the Administration, but it has been withheld from the public. Gen. McClellan made a full report of his campaign, but the Administration not only refused to publish it tut prohibited him from publishing it. It may be supposed that the unnttered plea is that the publication of these reports would be injurious to the country. The reason more likely is that it would be injurious to the Administration. Probably the Administration assumes that whatever is good for itself is good for the country, and, admitting its assumption, it is about as patriotic an Administration as we have ever had.

It is the general opinion at the West that It is the general opinion at the the Ohio river ought to be enlarged.

Boston Post. No, the river is just the right size; it is the beautiful river, but, like Boston when the Cochituate finds a flaw, it wants a supply of

NOT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS .- A man named Worms was arrested yesterday for selling bogus jewellery, and representing it as gold. We are informed that the "suckers" have been hiting freely at "Worms" for several days

The rebel rams in England have been as firmly caught by the horns as the ram found by Abraham on Mount Moriah. They (an't go upon "the rampage."

The Chattanooga Rebel says that Gen. Bragg lately did a charitable act. Well, that's a wender-a near relation, we take it, of the seven wonders of the world.

A rebel child of ten writes us an insolent letter. We guess he will have a thorough raising, for probably his guardians will be a hangman and a rope. We are rather angry when the rebels

tell the truth. They are invading our domain. Let them stick to their owr. The Federal and rebel forces are often conflict, and the reports of their leaders

quite as often. Those who use their influence against the prosecution of the war are guilty of protracting it.

Long ear-rings have come into fashion id Paris.—English Paper. And long cars in England.

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. A woman with a png nose may be as un-

natural as she pleases. As nature has snubbed her, she has a right to snuh nature If you would be tolerated, be tolerant. It you would hear the trnth, tell it. If you wouldn't be troubled, don't be trouble If wounded soldiers haven't had enough of grape and canister, send them the pure juice

the grape and canisters of preserves.

All the blows we strike should be for a purose. Every nail driven should be as another rivet in the machine of the universe Adapt your means to your ends. The fiery

steeds of Apollo wouldn't work well at the ough or dray. Vinegar, sour as it is considered, is not withont filial affection. It always dies when it

oses its mother. The nightingale woos the flower in song. And she suswers in perfume. He who breaks his looking-glass into a dozen fragments to avoid seeing an ngly fool,

may be startled at seeing a dozen instead of An egotistical article is an I sore to the Lot was a very good man, but his wife was

The sewing machine is the Juggernaut of Mankind are always happy for baving seen happy once. The memory of happiness is

the very salt of the earth.

It should be remembered that a bare assertion is not necessarily a naked truth.

In very many cases authorship is but another name for pennry. A divorce is a ma'rimonial ticket of leave. Crnel men are the greatest lovers of mercy -avaricious men of generosity-and prond

men of humility-in others. There is this difference between hatred and pity; pity is a thing often avowed, seldom felt; batred a thing often felt, seldom avowed. Were the life of man prolonged, he would come such a proficient in villainy that it would be necessary sgain to drown or to barn the world.

The honesty and decorum of many are phan toms that feed on the air of opinion, and, like the chameleon, change as often as their fool. There are preachers who cry down worldly things because they want to obtain them, and cry up spiritual things because they want to ese of them.

Men in power, if they are wise, will bear in miad that purity in those who rule must ever keep a proportionate pace with the progress of knowledge in those who obev. Let the son of a rich man spend his own

fortune forthwith; marry and spend his wife's,

and then he may be expected to apply in earnest to some business. The breath of self-enlogy soils the face of the speaker, even as the censer is dimmed by

the smoke of its own perfume. There are many persons whom we might envy for what they have if we did not pity or despise them for what they are. The character of a whole people may be

homogeneous, though compounded of many opposite ingredients; just as spirit and water, sngar and acid, are necessary to the integrity of punch. When the rainy day comes, for which overcautions niggards have been long providing,

bead and shoulders and thrust them into the middle of the shower. Don't be afrald of growing exorbitantly fathy langhing. It is a most admirable system of stationary gymnastics.

fortune often delights to take them by the

A man will sometimes flatter a multitude when he would sooner lay his bead upon the block than flatter a monarch. We can conceive of the heavens falling into

sears and of the ocean dry as a summer pool; ant truth and falsehood have no age. The conversation of a good many people consists in great part of "said I" and "said - 'said he' always having the worst of it,

There are many idle men that beg their

read from door to door, but many more of this indolent class who seek for happiness in the same way. As General Burnside, since he started for East Tennessee, has captured three thousand five linndred men and at least twenty guns and lost only eight hundred men and

The day that shall witness the downfall of the rebellion, though a thousand thunder-clouds may sbut out the light of heaven. will be the whitest day in all the calendar of

four guns, we think he will pass.

It is said that some of the women who visit the camps wear gutta-percha hreasts full of old Bourbon. We guess they find the soldiers a sort of big babies not easily weaned.

We have a strong communication in evor of peace upon rebel terms. The road to dishonorable peace doesn't lie through Ken-

WAR AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN. [From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 21.]
Lovely woman has tather a rough time of now-a-days. The theme of the tro the model of the sculptor, the dream of the painter, the inspiration of chivalry, the angel of the ingleside, the wender and delight of all mankind since Adam gazed upon Eve, God's last best gift to man, has fallen at length ence her slave, nor in the eyes of her own sex. A great change has come over the world, at ast so much of it as pertains to the Sont Confederacy, and lovely woman has falled from her high estate to the lowest depths. onger admired, loved, worshipped, she is now miversally hated in the South—the land of chivalry-but no where else in the wide world pt among savages of the worst type-ans and Bushmen.

Women are hated in the South, and so are children. However startling the rumor may be it is susceptible of easy and abundant proof Take a lady on your arm and repair to any of the rented stalls which have taken the place of boardinghouses in this unblessed city, and solicit meekly the rate of charges for shelter and sleep. The beetle-browed and infuriate stall renter, who meets you on the threshold, may not slam the door in your face, but he will sullenly bow you out; and (could you catch sight of him after this interview is ended) you would behold him stamp-ing, tearing his bair and clothing, tossing his arms wildly aloft, and literally leaping like a kangaroo, from one end of the passage to the other, while oaths, curses, and maledic four from his quivering lips at the hard lies of being suspected of the insanity of renting lodgings to a woman. That woman may he heautiful, highbred, of sucient and wealthy lineage, a refugee, bereft of everything on earth, and toiling like a galley slave at the Departments for her daily bread, without a reof to shelter her—no matter, she is a wo-man, and cannot be entertained in the naked stalls of the Richmond landlord.

But the grievons plight of lovely woman may be less impressive than the mate en-treaties of delicate little children. Go, then, with a lady on your arm and four or five sweet little chernbs behind you, and again try your ortune with the obdurate letter The chances are that, if you insult his business intellect with a proposition to lodge, not only a lady, but her children besides, he will rush out with a huge club and strew the pavement with the mangled forms of yourself, the lady, and the little cherubs combined—a gory and horrid pile, which will be left in front of his door for some hours, as a warning to retugres and other vagrants, who so far forget themselves as to presume to hope they will be treated as human beings. Such is man, brulal and abominable man, who happens to be the temporary lesses of a collection of unfarnished el's. From him, the stony-hearted beast, ng is to be expected.

The warfare against women and children is not too creditable to the capital of the chivalrous South, but the factis, "women give trouble; they mins: have butter and sugar and there is no getting along with them, for nothing on earth will satisfy them. As for children, they are eternally fighting, running around making a noise, disturbing everybody, and filling the house with dirt.

These are terrible accusations, especially that about butter and sugar. It is strange, too, that children should never have made any noise before the war began. But there is no replying to such arguments. They are conclusive. Because the stall renters have the whip hand of lovely women. As it is imposible to find a separate house for each woman in the city, and as two of them cannot live in tesce in the same house, and as it is rather improbable that children will unlearn this new acquirement of making a noise, there is but one remedy left—and that is, to thin out the women and children, as the Spartans did their Helots, by wholesale massacre at stated intervals. The practice would add to the rep-ntation of the South for chivalry, and lower the price of cabbage and Irish potatoes. We ore urge its immediate adoption.

An Old Lady and her Daughter Killet, and the House Fired!

We learn that one of the most horrible murlers ever recorded was committed on Friday night, about fourteen miles from this city, on the Preston street road, just beyond David Standsford's, near the dividing line of Jefferson and Bulist counties. An aged widow l oy. c: about 75 years, named Blank, and her daughter, a young lady, grown, were murdered on Friday night, and their house fired.

A son of Mrs. Blunk resides on the same farm with his mother, the honses being only a short distance apart. He was aroused by the flames bursting from his mother's house, and hastened to the spot, arriving in time to beold the forms of his beloved mother and sister on the floor, weltering in their blood. He succeeded in drawing the bodies out of the house before the roof fell in. The neighborhood was aroused, and the country sconred in every direction, but no c.ne to the bloody deed was discovered at latest accounts.

Our informant was noable to learn if there were any parties suspected, or whether there was any cause assigned that could prempt the fiend or fiends to the commission i this horrible crime.

The old lady's head was severed from the body, evidently done by an axe, and the

daughter's skull was broken. We sincerely hope that the anthors of this double murder will be brought to justice.

THE NEW DISTRICT COMMANDER.—The NAS'2ville Dispatch of yesterday says: "We announced yesterday morning that Major-General L. H. Rousseau had been assigned to the command of the District of the Cumberland. vice General Gordon Granger, appointed to the command of the 4th corps. General Roussean arrived last evening and took rooms at the City Hotel. He leaves this morning for Lonisville, but returns in a few days, when he will regularly assume control of his new command, making Nashville his permanent headquarters.

"The District of the Cumberland, extending from Fort Donelson on the north to Bridgeport on the sonth, is one of the most important commands in the country. In view of the very extended and exposed communications of the army of General Grant, its importance is vastly increased. The approach of winter will render it a matter of still greater difficulty to keep open the communications by rail and turnpikes.

"The appointment of Gen. Rousseau to this command is an evidence of the firm purpose of Gen. Grant to hold the country now ocanpied by his army. The recognized reputation of Gen. Ronsseau as an administrative and 'fighting General' is a strong assurance that the communications will be kept open. Coming to the rear at this time is coming to the real field of active operations, for it is not probable that offensive operations on Gen. frant's part will take place this winter, while it is hardly to be anticipated that the rebels will allow the rear of the army to go nnmolested. The army may confidently repose in Gen. Roussean the important trust which has been reposed in him by Gen. Grant.

"The appointment of Gen. Ronssean does not in any way interfere with the position of Gen. R. S. Granger as Post Commandant,"

On the 8th, in Mason county, a diffirulty occurred between two brothers-in-law named Brownfield and Willett, which resulted in the latter being killed by a shot from a rifle in the bands of the former. Both men had heen drinking, and had a fight the previous evening. The next day, Willett went to Brownfield's house, Brownfield went up stairs ard got his rifle, Willett followed, and Brownfield shot him as he was entering the room. The Maysville Eagle says it was a family quarrel.

How many of the hundreds of thou sands of able-bodied men, who have just voted that the rebellion must be put down, meant to vote that they would go and help put it down? And how many meant to vote that the whole work must be done by other people?

Charleston now realizes, better perhaps than any other city in the country, the meaning of the fearful word retribu THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.-A

new difficulty is said to bave arisen between the Archduke and the Emperor, arising out of the financial question of the new empire: and it is asserted that a correspondence, not of the most satisfactory nature, has ensued. Remarking nron this correspondence, the Paris correspondent of the London Post says: There is no difficulty about the military ar-argements; but those who know Mexico, and have been called by Maximilian to give

m information, are reported to have declared that in order to insure a governing successforeign force and considerable funds are ne s at starting. Now, how is this money to The Archduke has been told that h must not expect any money from England, where inacciers do not hold a high opinion where financies do not hold a high opinion of Mexican integrity. France well not guarantee the loan, that is certain. Thus a great difficulty arises the very day after the acceptance of the throne. The Mexican euvoys, of course, has painted a glowing picture to the Austrian Prince. On the map of the empire looks a broad and naturally rich land; but those who know the country tell the Architek a number of nanlessant truths about duke a number of nuplessant truths about the people, their character, their habits, the difficulty of imposing and collecting an in-creased taxation, and other pressic observa-tions. Then, again, if the European States send envoys to Maximilian's court, none will guarantee the integrity of his dominions, and there is always the fear of America telling the Imperial sovereign's government and army some day to "clear out." All these considerators, I hear, make the elected by the "Nables" require more gnarantees and assurances of support than the French government feels inclined to accord inclined to accord.

We publish the note below in compliance with the request of the author, though we can but regret that be has thought fit to couch his denial in terms so exceedingly unbecoming and nnwarranted:

CAMP NEAR CHATTANGOGA, Nov. 6, 1863. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: In your paper of November 3d I see a letter signed by Mr. Leslie Combs, in which the following allusion is made to me: "Our children have fought in every battle-field, and never one fied as Col. Schurz and his gang of free-dem sheiskers did at Chancelloraville." Jam riekers did at Char ct in the babit of replying to columny and abuse springing from the impure inspirations of party spirit, but, then. Leslie Combs being a man of note, I deem it proper to avail myself of this opportunity to stop a slander which political enemies seem bent noon sustaining

by frequentrepetition.

I wish, therefore, to say, that, in asserting that "Carl Schnz fled at Chancellorsville,"
Mr. Leslie Combs lies. I choose the word "lies"—although with extreme reluctance and regret—upon due consideration of its mean-ing; for, it Mr. Leslie Combs has inquired into the facts, he must know that he is saying what is false; and, if he has made no such inquiry, then he gives with unpardonable levity the sanction of his name to a statement which is recet in invisions a mathematical sanction. is most injurious to another man's reputation and which he does not know to be true. and which he does not know to be true. I wish to add that, in saying "Mr. Leslie Combelies," I hold myself responsible for what I say.

This may seem equivalent to a challenge, and so it is. I do not, however, mean to fight a duel with Mr. Leslie Combe. Being a good pistol-shot, I might perhaps easily kill him, which I should not like to do; or, if he is equally skilful, he might kill me—and I should be sorry to die on so trifling an occasion; or we might not hart each other, and then it would be a farce. Besides, I am opposed to duelling on principle.

duelling on principle. But I challenge Mr. Leslie Combs to a different kind of a contest, which will be preferable to a common duel as a test of personal courage. I invite him to the hospitality of my headquarters in the camp of the Army of my headquarters in the camp of the Army of the Comberland. I will share with him my tent, my hlankets, my meals; but I invite him also to accompany me personally in the next battle, and not to leave me a single moment. There Mr. Leslie Combs may determine whether he will have the heart to repeat that calumny, or whether it would not be better for him and more honorable to retract it.

I trust, Sirs, you will give this letter the same publicity which you accorded to that of Mr.

publicity which you accorded to that of Mr. Leslie Combs. Yours, respectfully, CARL SUSURZ.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 14. The Richmond Examiner, after giving a statement of the capture of two of their brigades, says: It is believed that Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quickly as he retires.

retires.

The Enquirer demands the dismissal from their army of the Brigadiers who commanded the captured brigades for their disgraceful

A rebel correspondent writes to the Atlanta Intelligencer from Missionary Ridge as follows: Our extreme right now occupies Loudon, which gives us command of the Tennes-

see river at that point, bringing our force within twenty-three miles of Kanxville. Important movements are expected in that direction. The enemy evacuated the fortifications Loudon at our approach.

The Examiner states that five pieces of can-

non are now planted in position bearing on the prisoners at Belle Isle, and any demonration to overpower the guard will result in e thinning out of their number amazingly. We copy the following despatches from

Narrows, near Dublin, Nov. 8 .- Our cavally yesterday captured at Rozersville eighty-five prisoners, four cannon, two stand of col-ors, sixly wagons, and one hundred animals.

ore, sixly wagons, and one hundred animals. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. (Signed)

R. RANSOM, Maj. Gen. Rakeigh, N. C., Nov. 8.—Weldon advices state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Covington on Friday with troops. It is thought another force from Newbern, of 2,000 cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery, is designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them.

Jeff Davis arrived at Richmond on the 8th. The Richmond Engineer is much exercised.

The Richmond Enquirer is much exercised the result of the North Carolina election, hich has sent one or two peace men to the

retel Congress.

Richmond papers say that the Yankee prisoners are to be sent scon to Danville, Lynchburg, and other places.

Baltimore, Nov. 14.

The American's Fortress Monroe special says: Gen. W. F. Lee was vesterday put on a steamer to be sent to Fort Lutayetree.

Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 1th Connecticnt, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, was exchanged last Wedneyday. He says that, two days before his leaving Libby Prison, the officers daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bran and water. No meat had been served for several days.

The rebel quartermaster told the prisoners it No meat had been served for several days. The rebel quartermaster told the prisoners it was not his fault that he had none to give them; that day he had been unable to farnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Island, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meat for the hospitals.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day, direct from Charleston here averages great great.

rect from Charleston bar, expresses great confidence in the progress of operations now going on there, and predicts the capture of Charleston in a few weeks.

Charleston in a few weeks.

Toboxro, C. W., Nov. 14.

The Advertiser, a secession paper, to day admits the failure of the rebel plot, and says the Confederate Government fixed out and sent the steamer R. E. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties to a general rendezvons. Their intention was to suplise the Faderal garrison at Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners there, and con-Island, liberate the prisoners there, and convey them to Canada. Their orders were not to violate British nentrality, but to resene two thousand valuable lives from such wretched parters, which were designed to kill them by

slow degrees. NEW YORK, NOV. 11. The Herald's Washington despat has state that important foreign rebel despatches had been captured, fully indicating that the rebels nave no hope from England or France. The Navy Department has lately been sending a number of swift steamers to the block-ading rquadron off Wilmington, and the recent capture of three valuable prizes leads to the belief that that port, the only one now available to the rebels, will be hermetically

aveilable to the recent, with the definition reselled.

Hon. Preston King is going to Canada to confer with the authorities there relative to the secesh plot. So says the Herald.

The Post says Government has authorized General Neal Dow, at Richmond Prison, to draw upon General Meredth for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners.

Inspector Boone was nominated for Mayor to-day by the Tammany Democrats.

It is reported that the drafted men are to be arrested immediately, and the city is being placarded with posters containing their names and residences.

nd residences. The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says
Thomas White, proprietor of the Abingdon
Hotel, was shot and mortally wounded in a
difficulty with Col. Clarence Prentice.

CARO, Nov. 14.

Three rebel mails were captured recently. The first was exclusively from Texas, bound to Richmond, and contained valuable information. The second was from Richmond, and contained very important documents and letters; one of the latter is from Jeff Davis, in reply to certain parties asking his opinion as to the propriety or expediency of empowering bands to destroy steamboats. He says he sees no objection to the plan, and construes an act of the rebel congress to anthorize the formation of bands for such purposes.

The Brigade has been quite active lately, keeping the enemy a respectable distance from the river. A party is now in pursuit of the guerillas who recently burned the steamer Allen Collier, with good prospects of success. Col. Currie captured nearly a million and a half of Confederate money and fity prisoners, during the last month. The Brigade pays CAIRO, NOV. 14.

half of Confederate money and fitty ers, during the last month. The Briga its own way, cuts its wood, and forages on the enemy. Gen. John A. Ellet, who has been North for some time past, will soon remew command of the Brigade, and under cicumstances which angur the best possible re-

The steamer Glasgow, from Memphis brings the painful intelligence of the burning of the steamer Sunny Side about 5 o'clock resterday morning, opposite Island 16, twen-ty-eight miles below New Madrid. She had a large passenger list and heavy freight. Among the latter was 1,390 bales of cotton, which, with the boat, was totally destroyed. She took fire from the sparks from the chimneys igniting the cotton. Means for escape being insufficient, many were obliged to jump overboard, several of whom were drowned. The scene is described as most terrible. hirteen female passengers only four escaped. If eight children six were lost. About thirty in all were drowned or burned.

Among those lost were Mr. Bride, his wife and child, of Memphia, a sister of Major Bonell, the wife of an army succeon, name unknown, Mrs. Van Buren and her daugster Mattie, of Detroit; Mrs. Blake, Mr. Geo. Cox and child, Mrs. Criswell and two children, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Strong, John Powers, the fire-man, tour deck hands, names unknown, and

a negro woman belonging to Maj. Elliott.
The books and money belonging to the boat
were lest. The Glasgow brought the survivors here, many of whom lost everything they possessed.

[Special to the Herald.]

Washington, Nov 14.

By direction of the President of the United States, Major Charles. J. Whitney, of the U. S. Cavalry, is hereby dishonorably dismissed the service for disloyalty, and for maining contemptuous and disrespectful words as aimst the President of the United States. Considerable excitement has been occasioned here in social circles by the discovery of forgeries of paymaster's checks to a considerable amount by the young son of a leading banker of this city. His father has advanced an amount equal to the sum required by the forcer.

forger. Baltimore, Nov. 15.

A despatch to General Schenck from General II. H. Lock wood, dated Drummondtown, eastern shore of Virginia, the 15th, reports that a small party of rebel raiders landed on the Chesapeake shore yesterday, but before they could get into the interior they were met and captured by the post guard. They belonged to the gang of the notorious Capt. Bealle, of the rebel navy. of the rebel navy.

A second despatch says that one of our coasting vessels fell in with Capt. Bealle and captured him, with his whole party, consisting of the commissioned officers and 60 men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. The Baltimore American's correspondence from Charleston on the 11th says the Monitors Montank and Passaic had returned from Port Royal fully repaired. The gunboat Nipsic had

The bombardment of Sumpter goes on without unusual incident. The rebel fire was not

out unusual incident. The rebel fire was not sericus.

The Monitor Patapeco recently threw five shells into Battery Bee, compelling the rebels to desert their guns for a time. Gen. Gilmore recently threw three ordinary shells into the centre of Charleston to try the range of his guns. The correspondent presumes, however, that Charleston will not be shelled till the Monitors are in position in Rebelling Rasks. Monitors are in position in Rebellion Roads, where its surrender can be demanded according to all the forms and usages of war.

The rebels have at least 2,000 negroes working on the batteries on Sullivan's and James Island, but many of them will be found use-

less when the great trial comes.

The correspondent concludes that the prospect of early and successful results was never more promising than now, and refers to an experiment recently made, so full of rumors, that the abel observations are ablent as the hat the rebel obstructions are no longer to be feared, stating his firm conviction that we

feared, stating his firm conviction that we will have Charleston or its ruins between now and Christmas.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th says: Reinforcements under Geo. Imboden met the retreating troops of Geo. Echols, near Sweet Springs, in Mooroe county, some forty miles from Christianburg, the nearest point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and checked the further advance of Geo. Averill's Yankers. A fight was expected before the latter kees. A fight was expected before the latter

would reliequish their design of destroying The same paper says: Passengers by the The same paper says: Fassengers by the Fredericksburg train report that the larger portion of the Yankee army had arrived at Jomini, eighteen miles from Fredicksburg, and that Meade is rapidly advancing toward that city, where the decisive contest will probably take place.

Bostow, Nov. 14.

The Legislature to-day passed the bill to make the pay of the Massachusetts regiments equal to that of the white troops in the service. Numerous propositions regarding bounties,

umerous propositions regarding bot courage volunteering, were dised, but no action taken.

A special correspondent writes that Lee A special correspondent writes that he seems to be manauvring for position, and that a battle is by no means improbable.

General Meade to-day occupied the same headquarters need by Lee on Saturday.

It is learned from late numbers of the Raleigh Standard which have come to hand that the rebels are constructing a railroad connec-tion between Danville, Va., and Greens-borough, N. C. It seems that about fifteen miles of the road have been completed, and

that the care are expected to run through—a distance of about forty-five miles—by New Yeers, or, at furthest, by spring. This is a highly interesting fact, as it opens a new line of communication between R chmond and the Southwest over the North Gardina Central Railwood mond and the Sonthwest colina Central Railroad.

(Special.)

CAIRO, Nov. 10.

A small scouting party of guerillas came in last night between Mayfield and Paducah,

last night between Mayfield and Padoosh, creating considerable excitement in the latter place. It is said they have obtained about five hundred conscripts since they first came into that part of Kentucky.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 8th says a system of gnerilla warfare is being organized to stop travel on the Mississippi. They have already said, that, as the river gives indications of rising, commerce shall not be carried on, and boats shall not navigate during the winter, if guerillas can stop them. It is now less than two weeks since Gen. McGrear and staff crossed the Arkansas river near South Bend. crossed the Arkansas river near South Bend, en route between the Arkansas, White, and St. Francis rivers, drumming up gnerillas for

The eleamers Commercial and Arcola arrived this morning with dates of the 7th. The clerk of the latter reports that 200 armed citizens were hunting for 40 guerillas that fired on the Crescent City at Island No. 21. They have already captured a Captain and six or even privates and delivered them to a gnr Part of the money taken from citizens

e robbers don't claim any connection with the Confederacy—free and easy plunder being their chief aim.

being their chief aim.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASSINGTON, Nov. 10.

The main force of the rebels were at Gordonsville yesterday (Monday) morning, making "2:40" time to Richmond. Meade is en-

camped, waiting for supplies.
It is reported that the railroad to Colpepper is attandoned, and Aquia Creek will be our next base of enpplies.
One hundred and seventy muskets have been gathered as fragments from the recent fight; most of them bearing on the lower stamp "1861," and all in serviceable condition. Two

of the cannon captured were ten-pound Par-rotts and two twelve-pound Napoleons, with limber and all complete. News just from Richmond and other points south, report that Lee is actually in command of Bragg's army, and Bragg, though nominally chief, is Lee's subordinate. He says it was decided a few days since at the rebel cabinet, in session, to abandon Virginia on the first intimation of an intention of Meade to advance upon Richmond.

Advance upon Nichmond.

Fifty-eight more prisoners were brought up to-day. All the prisoners will soon be transmitted to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.

This would indicate the resumption of ex-

This would indicate the resumption of exchanges as far off as ever.

Figen. Buford made a reconnoissance yesterday towards Rixville, and came upon a portion of the rebel General Wilcox's division, and, after a sbarp skirmish, compelled them to fall back. Darkness prevented pursnit.

From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New York and the 26th Wisconsin regiment of Gen. Schurz's division, 11 corps, under Lieut. Col. Asmussen, went up the branch railroad from Shell Mound to Gordon's coal mines, and captured a locomotive don's coal mines, and captured a locomotive and two freight cars. The railroad on the south of them is again opened as far as Run-ning Waters, and transportation gained for EBADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 9.

November 9. Yesterday, two squadrons of the 1st New Yesterday, two squadrops of the 1st New York dragoons, under command of Captain Jacob W. Knapp, attached to Buford's division, left the command at Mud Rna to reconnoitre the conntry in the wake of the retreating rebels. They proceeded to Culpepper, charged through the town, driving twice their own number of rebels before them, rested themselves and borses, while they took 15 prisoners, and then returned with their trophies to Brandy Station.

New YORK, Nov. 11.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The Herald has the following:

Warrenton Junction, Nov. 9.—We hear of no fighting to-day, but parties just arrived report passing about 700 prisoners captured in the vicinity of Culpepper. This makes our

condent says General Buford returned on londay night to the vicinity of Brandy Sta-on, having advanced to within four miles of tion, having advanced to within four miles of Culpepper, where he met, on Snnday night, Wiloo's corps of Hill's division, with whom he had a sharp fight, lasting two hours. He drove the rebels some distance, and picketed the ground; but, being short of forage and rupplies, he returned to the main body of the army. In this fight Lieut. J. A. Stevens, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was wounded. The lat brigade, under Col. Chapman, of the 3t ludiana cavalry, was principally engaged, custaining a loss of about 50 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. They left 5 dead on the field, and buried several and carried off many wounded. On Monday morning the rebels retired toward the Rupid morning the rebels retired toward the Runi

Ann.

Buford, before returning, sent a detachment to Culpapper C. H., but tound no rebels in that vicinity. The supposition is that all of Lee's army is across the Rapid Anu. They occupy Pony Monntain, a short distance he-youd Culpapper and to the left of the railroad, as a signal station, whence they can observe the movements of our army to advantage. Gen. Buford found the railroad uniujured to Culpapper, and it was believed to be in good condition to the Rapid Ann.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says: An order has been issued permanently relieving Gen. Heintzelmen from the command of this department, and placing Gen. Auger, who has been temporarily accine in the place. Gen. Heintzelmenty relieving the place.

and placing Ger. Anger, who has been temporarily scure, in the place. Gen. Heintz-laws has been assigned to no new command, and probably will not be for some time to come. There is no public reason given for his

The President, seconded in his efforts by Colonel Hoffman, of the Exchange Burean here, and General Meredith, the Commissioner. is taking entuest measures for the relief of our sufferers in Richmond. The clothing which we have forwarded to them has reached them, and the rebels have promised faithfully that everything else sent will be delivered. It is now proposed to send the necessaries of life in the provision line. General Meredith will forward any clothing for the present sent to any prisoner in Richmond, civi or military, ng with bundles forwarded by the Gove ment. An effort will also be made to see if the rebels will not parole the men held by them for exchange. If they can't feed them, no one can see why they should starre them to death when it is so easy to parole them

WASHINGTON, NOV. 11. It was stated several days ago that two of ceneral Burnside's most easterly outposts in cennessee had been attacked by the rebels, fennessee had been attacked by the rebela, and half the garrison, consisting of two regions and half the garrison, consisting of two regions and a battery, had been captured.

Grant's deepatch did not designate the extet place where the disaster occurred, nor did to state the strength of the rebel force, or the probable number of killed and wounded on pur side.

our side.
The Republican of this afternoon says Gen. The Republican of this atternoon says Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tenn. This place is the terminas of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated 15 miles from Knox-

Gen. Burnside also states that the rebels nred 600 men and 4 cannon. He does not tion the number of his killed and wound-His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

The official Army Gezette says the intimation made in several of the daily newspapers that the Secretary of War has communicated through the Adjutant General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil courts is tounded in error. No such modification has been made or communicated

been usede or communicated.
Adjutant-General Thomas, in a communication to the War Department, dated Natchez,
says it is a significant fact that, while transmay it was nightheaut tact that, while trans-ports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that port. The river banks are covered with least plantations, extending for neventy-five miles above Vicksburg, which

seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population. He says that, on the 15th of October, the gathering of cotton was in full operation. The experiment was adopted from necessity, with many misgiving in regard to employing freed men at wages on leased plantations. He now regards it as a complete success.

General Meade's detailed report of the bather of Gettysburg, dated October 1, was officially promulgated to-day. He gives as a reason for hie delay in making it until then, the failure of receiving the reports of several corps and division commanders who were severely wounded in the battle, and says that the result of the campaign may be briefly result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettye-burg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsyl-venia and Maryland, and his withdrawal from

the cap use of three gams and thirteen thouse and in hundred and twenty-one pristners. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and save enty-eight small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own loss is very sur-amounting, a will be seen by the accompany-ing return, to 2,834 killed, 13,700 wonnish, and 6,643 missing—in all, 23,183.

The following was sent to headquarters here the day after the recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS AGNY OF THE POTOMAC.)

NEAR RAFFIAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 8 8.40 P. M. To Majer-General II. W. Halleck: To Majer-General H. W. Hulleck:

This merining on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahanbook Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was known that the position at Rappahannock Station was evacuated. The army was put in motion, and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station and by the cavalry beyond. Majer Gen. Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four gams, eight battle-flags, and over 1,500 prisoners. Maj. Gen. French took over 400 prisoners. Gen. Sedgwick's loss is about 300 killed and wounded; French's loss about 70. killed and wounded; French's loss about 70 The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable. [Signed] GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 11.

Yesterday evening Col. Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahamock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments particularly in the assanit, presented Gen. Meade with eight battle flugs taken at that time. Col. Upton presented the flags in the name of his command naming the regiments—the 5th and 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin, and the 12 lat New York, the latter Col. Upton's regiment. Gen. Meade has issued a congratulatory order to the army on the recent suclatory order to the army on the recent suc-cessful passage of the Rappehannock in the face of the enemy, and says the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent oper-

In the recent fight at Rogersville, Tenn., Burnside's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers, which captured about 500 men, mincipally of the Second Tennessee, hat including over 100 of the Seventieth Obio. We hold the country from Washington, on the Tennessee river, to above Bull's Gap. There are some indications of large rebel forces coming against us, but we are competent of our ability to repel them.

Major-General Burnside has captured over 1,500 rebels since he came into East Tennessee, which, in reference to prisonera places us far ahead of the enemy, bosides the 2,000 we captured at Cumberland Gap. KNOXVILLE, Nov. 11.

we captured at Cumberland Gap.

MEMPRIS, Nov. S.
The rebel Gen. Richardson struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, six miles east of Salsbury, yesterday morning, destroying the railroad bridges at Middleton, and two small bridges, tore up the track, and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired this morning, and the former will be in running order to-morrow. Roddy, Ferguson, lugee, Chalmera, and Richardson are all in northern Mississippi, co-operating to annoy this line of communication.

PHILABELPHIA, Nov. 11.

Special despatches from Cincinnati give an account of a singular story about suspicious vessels discovered yesterday morning about Sanducky Bay, enposed to be privateers fitted up by secessionists in Canada, aided by the sympathizers there and in the United States. The supposed chief; its referee the States. The supposed object is to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land. A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith to the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.
Arrived—the ship Aquilla, from New York.
The market is quiet. The rush of fail trade

A mass meeting was held at Music Hall last evening to make provisions to increase the national sanitary funds. Gov. Low presided. Starr King, Wm. J. Coleman, and others made addresses. Henry W. Billows was appointed to canvass the city and State, who will endeavor to raise at least \$20,000. who will endeavor to raise at least \$30,000. The town of Brandy, in Sierra county, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 6th.

Washington, Nov. 11.
The President has directed Gen. Meredith, The President has directed Gen. Meredith, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, to solicit permission of the rebel commissioner to send clothing and provisions to our saffering prisoners in Richmond. If granted, provisions are to be forwarded at stated periods. Gen. Frank Blair has written here that he does not intend to take his seat in Congress, but will remain on active duty in the field. It is therefore probable that he will resign, and a new election be ordered in the St. Louis District.

CAIRO, NOV. 11. Fox Brrnes, a noted guerilla, was shot dead by a planter living eighteen miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi side, two miles from the river, last Friday morning. Fox bad laid plans to rob the planter of his cotton. He was watched and shot in the act of plander.

der.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

It is positively ascertained that a whole force of rebel infantry crossed the Rapid Ann on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reconnoitring. Bands of Stuart's cavalry are covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapid Ann, which they are fortifying with care.

ying with care.
The intention of the rebels to rendezvous his winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapid Ann is established by the fact that from Brandy's Station to the Rapid Ann log hnts republic of accommodating 50,000 men have

Our advance of Saturday effected one of its jects, in the preservation of twenty-four-ties or road and telegraph between the Rap-shannock and Rapid Ann. Both are in per-ct working order. The railroad bridge across Rappahannock will be done by next Mon-

Two divisions of cavalry from Lee's army were recently sent to East Tennessee.

Guerillas swarm about our camps, and to go beyond our pickets is death, as we daily lose efficers, usen, and mules. Within a month at out 70 wagons, 500 mules, 100 soldiers, commissioned officers, and enlisted men have been constanted. The forces cent to operate against Burnside

The lords seek to operate against Burnside in East Tennessee have been recalled and will bein a junction with the main army at Charcteville or Gordonsville. This will depend intirely upon the rapidity of Mead's move-

nents.
A despatch from the Army of the Potomac o the Herald, on the 11th, says: I understand that General Meade, having driven the enemy o the south side of the Rapid Ann, has accomplished his mission, but he will be ready to move still further as soon as the railroad will make his base of supplies within reaching distance. A despatch received at headquarters from

a. Kelly, dated Clarksburg, Va. Nov. 11th, s information from Lewisburg is that Gen. erill's victory was most decisive. The enemy had over 4 000 engaged. They acknowledge a loss of over 300 killed and wounded. Averill took over 100 prisoners, one staud of colors, and three pieces of artillery, considerable small camp equipage, and

wagons.

There are now over 2,500 rebel officers on
Johnson's Island. Eight hundred officers recently captured by Meade are on the way
there. Several days ago anapicions were enertained that the rebels on the island contemplated making an effort to escape. Our author-ties had the requisite precautions taken, in-cluding the ordering of a gunboat there. The prisoners, therefore, could not leave the island if they attempted it. Whatever apprehensions existed are now quieted.

existed are now quieted.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.

The following was received to-day:

Washington, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

British Minister Lord Lyon has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe that a plot is on foot, by persons who have found an asylinm in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo, and that they purpose to take possession of the steamboars on Lake Erie, to eurprise Johnson's Island and set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its yower to prevent any heatile stack from Canada, but as the terreture. ploy all means in its power to prevent any hostile attack from Canada, but as other towns and cities on the lake are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case permit may be taken. The Governor-General surgests that any steamboats or other wessels giving cause for anspicion, by the number or character of persons on them, shall be arrested. You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter receive on this subject.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

New York, Nov. 12. A Washington correspondent says: A private note from the front states that it was believed that the rebels were in considerable force south of Culpepper and this side of the Rapid Ann. It now looks as if Lee was maconvering for some position for battle, which the writer did not regard at all improbable, unless the enemy suddenly crossed the Rapid annews the enemy sendenly crossed the Rapid Ann with all his force, thus giving confirma-tion of previous belief of his weakness. It will be recollected that, in Lee's official report of his former advance, he selected the ground he now holds to attack Meade. He has now an opportunity to make good his word. Our army can't advance very rapidly, owing to the want of a railroad hridge across the Rappahannock. Yeta few more days will suffice to see if a change in the situation develops a battle. Meade is active in the disposition of his treets. upper valley of the Shenandoah, and in | his trooms.

A Washington despatch says: A contraband, who left Gordonsville on Monday, says the whole rebel force is encamped on the railroad above Gordonsville, having recrossed the Rupid Ann en Saturday and Sunday. They were making arrangements for winter quarters, but for the last day or two quite a nack.

Several envelops addressed to him were also A Washington despatch says: A contraband, who left Gordonsville on Monday, says the whole rebel force is encamped on the railroad above Gordonsville, having recrossed the Rupid Ann en Saturday and Sunday. They were making arrangements for winter quarters, but, for the last day or two, quite a panic has been created by stories of Meade advancing upon them in immense force. They have a large amount of stores at Gordonsville and Madison. He says a large eavalry force was sent West to attack Burnside hefore Lee made his northward movement in October.

CHATTANOGA, Nov. 12
All is quiet in and bround Chattanoga.
We have intelligence from Bragg's army up to three o'clock A. M., at which time three rebel picket posts (twelve men) deserted to conflines, armed and equipped.

Disaffection among the rebels is no longer confined to Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but is wide-apread among others. (Lir. daily receipts of deserters average 12 or 14.

Hardee is assigned the command of Polk's

llardee is assigned the command of Polik's corps, and relieved Longstreet on Lookout. The latter has gone, with his troops and part of his cavalry, to East Tennessee, and the balance of his cavalry has gone to luka. Cheatham's and Stuart's divisions have returned. Bragg now has three full corps. A duel between the Lookont and Moccasin Point batteries took place at uoon to-lay. Cur practice was fine, several shells bursting directly over Point Lookout. The reply was vigurous, but there were no easialties. vigorous, but there were no casualties.
FORTRESS MONROR, Nov. 12.

The Richmond Whig of the 11th contains The Richmond Whig of the 11th contains the following: Charleston, Nov. 9.—Slow firing has been going on all day in the direction of Sumpter. Fitty-eight rifled-shot were fired from Battery Gregg last night, all directed at the southwest augle. Sixty rifled-shot were fired to-day, and twenty-five mortar-shells, seven of which missed. The whole number of shot and shell fired at Sumpter during the bombardment is nine thousand three hundred and forty-six; of which seven thousand seven hundred struck. One Monitor only was in action to-day. No which seven thousand seven hundred struck.

One Monitor only was in action to-day. No casuallies transpired.

Charleston, Nov. 10.—The firing from Fort Gregg on Sumpter to-day was at intervals of half an hour. Two Monitors came up and fired thirty shots. No new movements have been made.

been made. Washington, Nov. 12. Washington, Nov. 12.

The facts contained in the despatches sent from Washington this morning with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island were obtained from official sonrees, but since then additional information, anthentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears that the Governor-General of Canada has given notice through Lord Lyons to the Secretary of State of rebel plots hatched in the British provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie and burn

Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious enterprise have been promptly adopted.

It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the Government was not unprepared from the disclosures

There is no prospect of an early general exchange of prisoners, although our Government is endeavoring to effect such an arrangement. In a few days, however, an exchange of surgeons will take place. The rebels are holding at Richmond 85 belonging to our

There is but little important news to-day. It is reported that the rebels, mensed by Meade's advance, have retreated to Gordonsville, and Lee is in the Southwest.

Burnside's forces are concentrated in and about Knoxville.

The members of the diplomatic corps in this site from the second s

city freely express the opinion that war in the next year is inevitable. It is understood that the position of Russia toward France and England is hanghty and likely to continue so. CAIRO, Nov. 12.
The steamer Allen Collier was recently at-

tacked by guerillas a short distance below Helena. She was brought to shore and her passengers and crew robbed, and the boat burned to the water's edge. The boat was owned in Memphis, and valued at \$15,000. All is quiet between Memphis and Corinth.
It is reported that Chalmers will make another attack on Colliersville.
The rebel officers captured in the late fight

at that place arrived here to-day en route for Johnson's Island. Among them is Colonel George, late commander of the Mississippi State Militia. The fight occurred on Little Tennessee river on Monday, in which the rebel regiment was repulsed, with the loss of 50 killed and 40 captured. 0 killed and 40 captured. NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 9.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 9.
The Confederate States steamer Cornelio
was captured yesterday morning by the blockaders, while coming in.
Joseph E. Brown was inangurated Governor
of Georgia on the 7th inter Georgia on the 7th inst.

The North Carolina election returns throw The North Carolina election

Gattier ahead of Landen.

The Richmond Examiner admits the defeat of the rebels on the Rappahannock, and says a brigade was captured.

Boffalo, Nov. 12.

Mayor Fargo has received another despatch from Secretary Stanton, stating that Major-General Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to dopt measures for the security of the fron-

The Mayor has taken steps to gnard against incendiarism. He is in communication with Gov. Seymour in relation to military affairs. FATHER POINT, Nov. 12.
The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool
Oct. 29, via Londonderry Oct. 30, passed this

point at 8 o'clock this evening.

The West India mail advices say the rebel privater Georgia passed Falmouth, Jamaica, September 13th, under full steam, and on the lame evening she was believed to have captured a steamer.

There had been some little commotion in naval circles, in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea by force the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpeol, and it was stated that, after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort had started for Liverpool. In the meantime another gunboat had reached the Mersey, and on the 28th was anchored oppo-site Laird's yard, ready to start at a moment s

A special to the Gazette from Columbus Contains the following:

Courages, O., Nov. 12.

Various rumors have been affort to-day relative to the Johnson's Island affair. All the

stive to the Johnson's Island affair. All the information in the possession of the military authorities is, that an expedition is reported to be fitting out in Canada for the purpose of attacking the island, releasing the 2,600 prisoners there, and arming them for the purpose of making an extensive plundering tour in Ohio. While the information is not positive, it has been thought advisable to be prepared for any such attempt to release the prisoners there. A large force of troops, including two batteries of artillery, has been sent there.

Gen. Mason left this morning for the festand, and Gen. Cox passed through here this evening en route for the same place, taking a special train from here.

The Government has ordered certain companies of volunteer militia to be in readiness for marching orders. No fears are now entertained that the reported expedition will be enccessful.

successful.

[Sperial.] Washington, Nov. 12.
General Meade's official report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated October 31st, has just been given to the press. He says the result of the campaign may be triefly stated as the dedeteat of the enemy, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the Unper Valley of the withdrawal from the Upper Valley of the Shenandoah. We also captured 30 guns, 31 stand of colors, 13,616 prisoners, and 24,708 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Onr losses were very severe, amounting to 2,634 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,437 missing; in all, 27,183. He concludes by thanking his staff and army for their gallantry.

General Sedgwick has issued a spirited address to the 5th Wisconsin for gallant conduct in storming the sermy's rife rife.

in storming the enemy's rifle pits on Satnr day last. [To the Associated Press.] Washington, Nov. 12. Washington, Nov. 12.

Detachments of our intantry and cavalry this morning handsomely thrashed Stuart's cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper. The rest of the army is quiet. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper county that we held six weeks ago. The rebel soldiers were well fed. Through their new winter camps on the south side of the Rappahannock our advance guard found scattered about numerons tin cans, once filled scattered about numerons tin cans, once filled with prepared meats and vegetables and in-terested to find on them Baltimore and New

terested to find on them Baltimore and New York labels.

Lee's troops are hard up for shoes and clothing, and clothes and leather are consumed.

Lee's purpose to winter between the Rapashannock and Rapid Ann is further proven by their preservation of the railroad connection between the two rivers; but the rebels, on their retreat across the Rapid Ann, destroyed the railroad bridge which spans that stream. stream.

[To the Associated Press.]

A headquarters despatch dated the 12th, to the Herald, says large reinforcements of workmen and several car loads of ties and rails came up to-day for the completion of the railroad to Culpepper. The railroad will be in working order to Culpepper and the Rapid Ann by Monday night.

All quiet at the front, except the morements of cur troops. We occupy with a strong infantry force the old battle-field of Cedar Monntain to-night.

The Herald's Washington special says affairs at the front remain unchanged. The rebels are strongly posted on the Rapid Ann, evidently awaiting our advance.

evidently awaiting our advance. The Tribune has the following: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1 November 12. Sample force at Winton, and threaten the soutern line of Weldon. The enemy is report secuts yesterday to the left of Culpepper. landing large numbers at Newport News.

everal envelops addressed to him were also found.

Cavalry reconnoisances were made on the right to within a few miles of Madison C. H. No live rebels were found, but the bodies of dead oncs, killed by Kilpatrick in his late advance upon that village, lay upon the ground where they fell.

Clark and Thoroughfare Mountains are again occupied as rebel rignal stations, and cearly every movement of Mende along his entire front can be clearly seen front these entire front can be clearly seen from these

entire front can be clearly seen from these natural lookouts.

The rebel earthworks at Garnett's, Rappalanrock, and Gormaine fords, thrown up in October, are being enlarged and strengthened, and a line of rift-quite extends further up the hills. It is thought hardly possible that Gen. Meade will attack these strongholds in front.

Exercise Polym. Nov. 12.

The Morning Star announces that the French Government has informed the United States minister to France that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war, row proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain causon and munitions of war for their armament had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the lusiness had been warned by them of the the business had been warned by them of the lenger of constructing the work.

Japen detailed accounts of the recent English bombardment of Kanaja, Japan, say that

Tvessels were engaged, including two frigates.
The British lost 13 killed and 150 wounded.
The forts mounted 93 guns, and the mortar ships were 450 yards from the forts without land forces.

Admiral Keefer could do nothing further, and as Salsuma evidenced no desire to nego-tiate a fleet left for Jakohoma to report, that the object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the Japanese remained obstinate, a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

St. Loris, Nov. 13.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.

B. Gratz Brown, (Radical) of St. Louis, was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot this morning by seven majority.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 11th gives the The Memphis Bulletin of the Ith gives the particulars of the hunning of the steamer Allen Collier. Site was lying twenty-five miles above the mouth of White river, within five hundred yards of the gunboat Eastport which was covering her landing when the guerillas attacked her. Capt. Bartholomew, commander of the gunboat, was on hoard the Collier at the time, and was captured, together with the Captain and crew of the steamer.

The gunboat would have shelled the rebels but they protected themselves with the cap. but they protected themselves with the cap-tain and crew they had captured. After set-ting fire to the boat, they marched the prison-ers three miles into the country, when they iberated the captain and crew of the Collier.

liberated the captain and crew of the Collier, but retained Captain Bartholomew.

The number of prisoners of war now in the military prison here has been increased to nearly four thousand. They cannot really be called prisoners of war, being deserters from the rebel army, some of whom have lain around in the woods for fifteen months, awaiting an opportunity to come into our lines to take the oath of allegiance, for which purpose they will be sent to St. Louis. New York, Nov. 13.

The Post's Washington correspondent says it is the opinion in diplomatic circles that the present attitude of Russia toward France and England will eventually and in war.

present attitude of Russia toward France and England will eventually end in war.

The State Department has encouraging advices from England and France, indicating that the construction of iron-clads for the rebels in the future will be prevented.

The news from East Tennessee is that all East Tennessee, up to Knoxville, has been receptured from Burnside by the rebels. Burnside is said to be however impregnable in side is said to be, however, impregnable in Another week is expected to be full of ex-

citing news from Meade, who has not yet ended his campaign.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 13. SANDUSKY, Nov. 13.

Everything is quiet here and in the vicinity. Very little excitement exists in the city.

Gen. Cox and staff passed to the Island this morning. Everything has been put in readimorning. Everything has been put in readiness, and, with the troops now here and those on their way, Johnson's Island and Sandasky will be considered safe beyond a doubt. Batteries have been posted to fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would sink any

vissel attempting to enter the bar.
The U. S. steamer Michigan is off the Island.
All the reperts about the attempt to escape
by the rebel prisoners on the Island are simply false, and there are no indications of such in tention at the present time.

HALIFAX, Nov. I3.

Among the new companies which are announced is the National Steam Navigation Company, of London and Liverpool, with a capital of £2,000,000. The object is 10 accelerate the substitution of powerful screw steamers for sailing vessels in America and other trades. The first step will be to establish lines from Liverpool to London and New York of steamers of large size and capacity ners of large size and capacity for freight and passengers. Three new steamers have been provisionally purchased, and contracts have been made for others of 3,500

ons each.
The steamer Braganza, from Liverpool for Lisbon, was boarded in the bay of Biscay by the privateer Georgia, and asked for newspa-pers and shipping intelligence.

The Mersey rams remained in the posses-sion of armsd marines. The work on them had been suspended. Two gunboats also kent watch over Laird's year.

kept watch over Laird's yard.

CAIRO, Nov. 13. On Tnesday night two men disguised as oldiers went to the residences of two citizens soldiers went to the residences of two citizens of Williamson county and demanded that they should go with them to arrest deserters. The citizens demurred, but the men throatened, representing themselves to be part of the Provost Marshal's gnard. Finally the citizens went with them, and, it is said, when they had proceeded some distance in the woods the apparent soldiers deliberately shot them dead and left them on the ground.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOV. 13. A deserter from the 9th Alabama regiment, Ewell's corps, came into our picket lines yes-terday. He stated that the men in his regi-ment have laid down their arms since the fight at Rappabannock Station and have refused to They were ordered under guard, but before the grand came succeeded in dispersing them-

selves through the country and seeking op-portunities to come into our lines. They rep-resent that a very despondent feeling exists in the rebel army and Northern Virginia, and there is a general belief in the ranks that their cause becomes more hopeless as time pro-A letter found in one of the rebel camps

near the Rappahannock, written by a North Carolina soldier, says the mountains of that State are full of deserters from the rebel army. lie mentions that Captain Blank was coming up to the mountains with a military force to arrest deserters, and emphatically remarks that if he gets him he will have a d—a good WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

President Lincoln has sent a faconic despatch to Gen. Meade, saying, in substance, I have received your congratulatory order to the 6th corps. I have to say in reference to their galant exploit at Rappahannock Station that it was well done. Gen. Foster has been assigned to the com-

mand of Gen. Burnside's army, and will leave here to-morrow. Burnside's resignation has been accepted by the President. From the front we hear that the enemy presents a very strong front on the bank of the Rapid Ann, and has recommenced picket shooting. Yesterday a detachment of the 1st Vermont cavalry were fired on while going out on picket. Our men on picket find it

necessary to keep under cover or else be made necessary to keep under cover or else be made targets of.

The water in the Rapid Ann is very low, and the river is fordable at many points. This makes the work of guarding it very arduous. It would not be surprising if the enemy, some dark night, should make a dash across the river, create a diversion, and incidentally gobble up some careless command.

A small party was driven across verlands. A small party was driven across yesterday by an inferior force. When our men reached the bank both their infantry and artillery were exposed on the opposite side to resist what they thought a reconnoisance in force or a movement to cross, but no heavy guns opened on either side, and there was but little carbine figure.

firing.

A despatch to the Times says that it is understood here from Canada that Vallandigham, James B. Clay, and Marshal Kane had ham, James B. Clay, and Marshal Kane had fully arranged for passing through the Welland canal on an armed steamer, whose mission was first to open the prison doors for the captive rebels in Sandnsky Bay, second, to arm and equip these veterans over 2,000 in number; third, to seize as many propellers on Lake Eries as were needed, and arm and man them; fourth, to make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and our vessels in port charred skeletons; fifth, to hurn Cleveland; and sixth, to wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie; skeletons; fifth, to hurn Cleveland; and sixth, to wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie; seventn to consume Detroit and effectively destroy the commercial cities of the Lakes from Ogdensburg to Chicago at a hlow. Lord Lyons got ont of his bed after midnight to communicate the news to Mr. Seward, and afterwards to the Secretary of War, who got up and was immediately at the wires.

Col. Hoffman, Comissary-General of priscners, left to-day to inspect the condition of the rebels confined at Sandusky and elsewhere, and adopt measures in retaliation for the barbarons treatment of our prisoners at

the barbarons treatment of our prisoners at Richmond.

New York, Nov. 14.

Late rebel papers are received. The Richmond Examiner of the 11th says their army was quietly awaiting an attack frem Meade, and thought that he would make a flank move-Richmond. ment toward Fredericksburg.
In North Carolina the enemy has landed a large force at Winton, and threaten the southern line of Weldon. The enemy is reported

The Examiner of the 9th foreshadows another retreat of Bragg, and speaks of disagree-ments and discord in the councils of the

Vestern army.

The Enquirer of the 11th says Meade has inicted a terrible blow on Lee and in Western Virginia. BUFFALO, NOV. 14. Gen. Dix and staff arrived here and to in consultation with the authorities. The World' espatch from Buffalo says that Attorney Gen-

eral McDon ald is here and brings info

which shows the seriousness of the plot for th rilease of prisoners, &c.
Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from citizens of Battimore two months ago. It appears that a number of secessionand then threaten Ozdensturg and Buff de They were to be aided by emissaries in But falo, who would fire the city in several places. The Canadian ministry have taken ample measures of prevention. There are 15,000 secessionis's in Canada.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.
Special despatches from Jefferson City say
that tolerably well founded rumors prevail
that Gov. Gamble and Lieut-Gov. Hall con-

THE GENESEE FARMER.-This agriculture ournal-the oldest in the United States, we believe-is conducted by Mr. Joseph Harris, of Rochester, N.Y., who continues to make i a very valuable assistant to the agriculturist. It is not only the oldest publication of its class. but it is the best and cheapest. Each number contains thirty-two pages of matter carefully prenared for the instruction of the farming ommunity in matters pertaining to their avoestion. No good practical farmer is without this periodical, and those who are not such will soon become so with its aid. Mr. Harris is now offering extraordinary inducements to new subscribers. Those who remit the price of subscription for 1864 will receive the numbers to be issued the rest of this year gratuitous. ly. He also offers for sale bound volumes of he Farmer and the Rural Annual. These are hooks which should be in the library of every farmer and grower of fruits and flowers, as they contain a world of information nowhere else to be had for the same amount of money if at any price. Those who would understand more of the matter should read the notice by the publisher in this paper. d& w

Burnett's Cocoaine has received strong certificates of its virtue as a hair preparation from every section of the country. Worthless mitations abound, ali tending to increase the popularity of the original article. It is the result of much experiment and study, and is inimitable.

Grocers, spice dealers, and druggists, all sell Burnett's standard flavoring extracts. n9 eod3&wI

AN AIPEAL TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF OIHO, INDIANA, AND KENTUCKY. AN AIPEAL TO-THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF CHIO, INDIANA, AND KENTUCKY.

Those who desire the comfort and general welfare of our brax levys in the field, and who world have them receive, promplly, the bonutiful rations provided by the government.

1,200 picked men are wanted by the 20th of this month, to drive teams from Camp Nelson to Cumberland (iap, or wherever the army may be. Practical men and those curred to labor, such as farmers, preletred; and none but honest, industrious, loyal, and sober men need apply. Loyal shuveholders in Kentacky can thus find employment for those of their slaves that are competent to perform their duties was such, who will raise, besides an assistant, 25 teamsters and two cooks, can have that position. The pay is as follows:

Sea an have that position. The pay is as follows:

The transfer first month \$30, thereafter \$30; cooks first month \$20, thereafter \$35; cooks first month \$20, thereafter \$35; cooks if the month \$20, thereaft they will feel more attached to each other, and feel a feeper interest in caring for any of them that may be takensick.

We wish to hire rone for a shorter term than four mentia. That will give the tarmer time enough to return icome and pull han early crop nextyear.

All editors, in the above named States, who feel friendly and generous towards the United States, will reinfull and generous towards the United States, will be desired; and an early and hearty reason it is very yearing, and an early and hearty reason to the will be them thilly received by the undersigned.

For blank rolls and instructions, those recruiting traits will please address me through the postoffice, or call on my clerk, Mr. Crane, at the Clifton House, Cincinnati, O.

Maj, J. RIDENOUR.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., by the Bev. E. imphroy, Mr. John H. Zanone to Miss Sysackers, danghter of Wm. Prather, Esq. In this city, on the 11th inst., by the Ray. G. C. Lorrimer, Captaiu CHARLIS L. BURLEIGH, of the 5th Kentucky, to Miss Sarah E. Moone, daughter of the late Wm. Porry Meers, of Battimers.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock A. M., of traumatic At the Gait House, yesterday morning (Thursday), ion. George Lane, of Huntsville, Ala. In New Aibany, November 8th, in the 15th year of her age, Emma, eldest daughter of James W. and Litza If. Sproule. In Sheiby county, at 11½ P. M., Nov. t2th, MINNIE McNaig, infant daughter of L. L. and Minnie L. Au on, aged 6 months and 8 de Of pnenmouia November 13th, HENRY WEBS, son of William M. and Elicu Geiger, aged seven mouths and sleven days.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET Office of the Louisville Journal, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1863. SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1883.

The general markets have undergone a good many changes during the past week. Trade is na very health; comittien. The supply of no kind of stable goods is much, if any, in excess of the legitimate demand, and operations are mostly confined to lamedinate description. The receipts of grain were better, and selpments of flour were made almost design, and agricultural processes of the receipts of grain were and conton, are very firm, with an inpared tendency. The same may be said of grain, broadstuffs, provi ions, and agricultural processes in general, though the shipping receipts and affine the same of the same shipping the did with a function with a delig increasing in the ratio of a censian dimitality of stocks.

Farmers had a ready market for every description of produce.

harmens had a ready market tor every description i piedine.

The money market during the past week has noder tone little change, except in gold, silver, and dem and jotes. First-class 69 days' business paper is readily aken by the laukers at 6 gent, and 4 months' Mastru time-tidia at 4699 B cent discount. Exchange is a good cupply, with a fair demand. We quite ity von-bers 236 B cent discount; approved contry von-bers 236 B cent discount; approved contry von-bers 236 B cent discount; approved contry von-bers 236 B cent discount of the first particular and payablo in Cincinnati 468; there were very few direct. Commissary's creters in Washington for certificates of indebtedess had discount. Our quotations are as follows:

BANKABLE FINDS.
Treasury Notes and Onto and Indiana money.
We quote Southern money as follows:

Bons—The demand is active at \$20,321 % bbl for well packed in oats.

Figh.—Mackerel—No. 1, % bbl, at \$28, balf bbls at \$10, kg to bl, at \$20, kl s at \$20,221 % bbl for well packed in oats.

Figh.—Mackerel—No. 1, % bbl, at \$28, balf bbls at \$30, kl s at \$20; No. 2, bbls at \$21, balf bbls at \$30, kl s at \$20; No. 2, bbls at \$21, balf bbls at \$30, kl s at \$20; No. 3, bbls at \$30, ball bbls at \$30, kl s at \$3

Hisp—The atock is light, and commants \$50000 for Missouri; actuckly held nominal at \$100 g ton for normals.

Hay—There is a moderate demand at \$25007 g ton. Very Hitle offering.

Hors—Swies at 200000. Mait \$1.7001.75.

Hors—Swies at 200000. Horse at 200000. Horses \$20000. Horses \$20000. Horses \$20000. Horses \$20000. Horses \$1.7000. Horses \$

Our quotations are the service stated, it is entwise stated, it is the service stated, it is the service stated, it is the service stated as a second selling at \$1.262.30, as to quality. 30.9 EB-We quote at 236256.
BASK-Chest ut Usk is in demand at \$12@13, wagon capure, and \$152.65, stack inceaure.
BEANS-There are very lew in market, and we quote the service of the service stated in the service state. never be without Brannarra's Pills, and man bighly dangerous symptoms will be removed by thei BEANS.—There are very lew in market, and we quote at 9.1 Mag 2.0 p hush.
EUCKITS AND TUES—We quote at \$2.50 p d Jzen for inted inckets, and for tube, No. 1, \$12, No. 2, 1, and No. 3, \$9.
Byrewax—Very little received, which meets with ady sale at 40c. Brooms—A fair supply, with sales for common at 17622, faincy at \$362-25, and extra Shaker at \$3 \$1 zeu.
Biran, Shorts, &c.—We quoie bran at \$20, shorts at
5, and middlings \$30 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.
Citerier—Us good demand, with salce at tic for Westn Fiscave, and 115c for Humburz.
ANDLES—Firm. Star, 11 oz, selling at 18c; tallow TON YARNS-In good request attai, 52, and 53c for Correy Yarss—In good request at2i, 52, and 53c for the different numbers.

Coal—Firm at 60c for Cannelton and Hawesville, and 60c for Fomeroy. No Pittsburg in market.

CORRAGE, HALE ROPE, AND BAGSING—We quote landla at 20g2tic; cotton ropo 46c; Jute 14c; inemp 8 lu kiud and quality ingal2/2c. Twine—Henp 23c 6c; cotton 75c@81; flax 75c; Jule 46c. Manila bed orda, 30 feet, 50 d dozen; hemp do 22 25c@3 75. Candiovick \$1 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h, and carree. We quote bale rope nominal at 8c% for machine, and 65c@7c for hand-mado, 5aggling we quote at 1905/5c, as to quality.

DAY Goors—We quote as follows: Great Western and Canneltou sheelings 46c, Standard Kastern brands (25cc), prayels 25c21c, black and this 19020c, and plaid linesys 35c00c. Market irm. all respectable dealers in medicine. ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA. Janudice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Consti-pation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartourn, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Erno E) es, Sudden Finches of Heat, and Great Depres ROOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, seld at 75 per lott'e, by the proprletors, Dr. C. M. JACKSON of Co., 418 ARCH street, Philiadelphia, and by all drug

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. I Hanover Buildiage, Hanover Supere, Bosent L. Maithan, Pew YORK.

MANHOOD
How Lost! How Restored! Just Published, in a Souled Envelope, Price His Course Just Published, in a posted Evertops. From the Grad A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Sadical Cure of Spermatorrhora or Seminai Weak news, Inveluntary Emissions, Sexual Debritty, and Impediments to Marriago galernity, Nervonnessa Consumption, Epilepey, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abnae, &c. ROBT. J. CULVEBWELL, M. D., Author of Green Soch, de. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers, i'A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers, i'S Sent nuder read, its a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage samps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KUINS, 1937 Bawerry, New York, Postomes Box 1586, at 7 dawnis

BEINSTONE AND SULPHUR-

DEPPER AND ALLSPICE-15 bags Al'spice; for sale by nI6 d6&w2 B. A. BOBINSON & OO. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. LOUISVILLE

r—Is field at \$23 P ton.

"" to quote old mess pork at \$13715, an

" " " " and clear sides 64674c. Eales of lar **TobaccoWarehouse**

The first sales at \$22.50 p bhl.

Anorse Sales at \$22.50 p bhl.

Bush - We quote at \$3 f keg.

18 - Clover at \$3, timethy \$3.50; flavscod at \$2.10

18 - Clover at \$3, timethy \$3.50; flavscod at \$2.10

18 - We quote at \$6.65 g.

The demand is good.

RIF-We quote at \$6.65 g.

Tharket duil at \$5.50 g.

As Selling at 7.50 g.

Low-Medicate sales at \$3.40 g.

18 - Selling at 7.50 g.

18 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

18 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

18 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

19 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

19 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

10 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

11 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

12 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

13 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

14 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

15 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

16 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

17 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

18 - Selling at \$5.50 g.

1 1.—13 II south to the common to the common to the common to the common the week 405 hids against 131 acco-Sales during the week 405 hids a

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Firm. Lord oil held at 902,95c; coal oil at 6

ricating oils ranging from 35455c; lineeed.
The above are mainta inters' prices
[8-The market firm. We quote at \$3.75@1.
ARE—Is held at \$25 pt ton.

Louisville, Nov. 11, 1883.

The receipts of beef eattle at this yard during the sax week have been unusually small, and the dem and speed for all grades of eattle both from government nyers and butchers. The market bearniet firm at highly advanced rate. The sales this week host up 25 head, at price a ranging from \$310.81.20 for ecoul nd extra, \$2.25 to \$2.00 for scoul rate, and from 1.55 to \$1.50 for third rate. None in the market number of the price of the state of the same of the is 1.25 to \$1.75 for third rate. None in the market na-sold.

The receipts of hogs have insu only medicate during the week, and the darmard being good and the excess of supply full prices were obtained; prices slightly silvanties. We quote good and extra at term \$5.10 to \$5.75 and second rate at from \$1.75 to \$5, and wheats at the supply full prices are but for extra most bere arrived in the masses of the prices are paying from \$1.40 to \$1.75 for all they one got. The market for sheep still continues good and ma-chanced, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$1.05 to head, and add as fast as they arrived at this prices. There have been no horses or nates consetut this week. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Visanan. Louisville, Nov. ti.
The supply of live slock has been smaller than for ome weeks past, and prices are a shale better on some malities. some weeks past, and prices are a shale better on some qualities.
Cattle—but few first-class offer for sale. Those sultable for feeding are bongint by farmers in the neighborhood at fair prices. Commou cattle slow of sale, at a small advance.
These continue to be in good demand at full prices, sad hogs are in good demand, with light receipts.
Prices are a shade firmer.
Sales of cattle, choice and extra, 3/20/4c; fair to good, 2/20/24c; common and rough, 1/20/2c, gross weight. eight. Sheep weighing 100 Rs and npwards sell at 3/2/31/2;, we weight; common 92 5003 25 % head. Lambs 92 2005 % head. Higgs-well-inited heavy sell at 4/2/5/4c, live weight; ght hoes at 20ct. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

HOG MARKET. HOG MARKET.

The number of hogs that will be slanghtered this fall throughout the country will probably equal, if it loss not exceed, that of any former casson. Aloga are airing in the Western markels, and very slow of sale to packers at \$266 \times 100 fbs. The prices of equalization in supply and price, with existing facilities for transportation, cannot be long delayed, and now park will seen be pouring in upon us in access of both consumption and shipping demand.

There are no orders in the Eastern or Western markels on loreign account. Packers for European houses ay they will do nething this fail, and there is nothing but the current army demand to make up for this d ficiency.

log but the current army demand to make up for this diciency.

The receipts in the latter part of this week were pretty heavy, and operations at four perk-honses, which were killing occasionally during the last week, will continue daily this week. We understand there will continue daily this week. We understand there in the continue of the continue

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1563.

TOTALRECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several marketplaces in the city, there have been received this week;

6.271 beeves, 135 cows, 800 venis, 15.595 sheep and
sunits, 56.76 swine. Total, 79.479, against 52.299 the
previyus week, and against 35,000 per week isst year.

The New York and Eric Buillroad markes the following report of transportation of stock for the week ending this day: Cattle, 2,304; hogs, 9,150; sheep, 5,200;
herses, 216; 1 car ponitry.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth treet, 4,474. The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

[Communicated.] PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE. A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned, having been restored to health in suffered several years with a severe jung affection and that dread disease Consumption, is auxious to make known to his follow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (tree of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a eure for Consumption, Asthma, BRONCHITIS, Corons, Cours, &c. The only object of the adverther in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try

his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may rove a blessing.

williamsburgh, Kings county, nl6 d&w?m New Yor New York. SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED. DR. RANDES SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhua, speedily and effectually. Its effects are truly magical A trias of the Specific will convince the most skepti-

CHISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Thrre is no flair Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces each splendid and permanent tints, or that operales so quickly, uni-

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

This matchless article is pronounced by all who ave ever applied it or seen it applied the most wanthe skin nnetained. Manniactured by J. GRISTADORO, & Astor House, New York. Soid everywhere, and applied by all Hair-

recount.
Prior \$1, \$1 50, and \$3 per box, according to eize. Cristadoro's HairPreservative Is invaluable with his Dye, as It I uparts the number softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality

Price 50 cta, \$1, and \$2 per bottle according to size. E6 decd&weowtm PERSONS OF FULL HABITS, Who are subject to Costlveness, Headache, Gildiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should

eventy five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pi or twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himsel' indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheuma-tism, Asthma, Heafache, Bilions Affections, Costive-uses, or irritation of the kidneys, or bindder, he does nething but take a frw doses of Brandreth's Pills. His usual method is to take six pills and reduce the dese each night one pill. In every attack of sickness for twenty-five years this simple method has never failed to restore him to health, and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he. May 16th, 1861. Principal Office 394 Canal st., New York. Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louis

ach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Branking, Finttering of the Heart, Choxing Sensa-tion when lying down, Dimmess of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and ists, and dealers in medicines in the United Sta and Canadas. o28 deod6&weow2

10 blie Floor Sulphur; for sale by p16 d6/kw2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. t, 1-63.

novi2 daws PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.

Good Music for Winter Evenings.

HOME CIRCLE, a Callection of Choice Plano Mnic, 2 volve 51LVER CHORD, a collection of Popular Songs, Hallads, etc; SHOWER OF PEARES, a collection of favorite Vocal Duets with Plano Accompaniments;—oncer all. Price of each, in cloth binding \$2.25; plain. \$2.00. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on recept of price. OLIVER DIASON & 1911, nall will be sent by mail and price of the plain of the plai

ON THE ISTH DAY OF JANUARY,

ON THE IST DAY OF JANU PUBLIC SALE. WM. P. JOHNSON, Ex'r of Henry Myers, dec J.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
CEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSYD "PIDPOSALS FOR FORALS, ENDORSYD "PIDPOSALS FOR FORAGE," will be receivee at this ofsee nutrit the 25th day of November, less, for furnishing amplies of CORN, OATS, and HAY, to be deliverstyling at the Government Storehousea in Louistlile,
Ky., at the intermental tendings convenient for
a the intermediate landings convenient for any
proposals for Cymor Oats to be made separately; the
price of each disturity stated; to be put up in good
substantial asche; Corn in good resewed gunny bags;
if in second hand sachs, to be double-assched, and
Oats in good burlaps; weight of sacks to be deducted,
the Hay to be first-quality timothy, heavy pressed
bales, hoped with at least five (5t hickory hoops to
each bale; to weight about three hundred and eighty
[384] pounds each; weight of hoops to be distincted.
The place of delivery must bestated, and whether in
storch me, on beats or harges, or on the river bank,
and traches experience of dispage, if any; drayage at
The quantity of forage that the parties are capable
of purishing must be stated; the time of commencement of celivery, and how much pe week or month.
All of the above to be of the best quality, to be subject to lu-pectiou and weight, the respector to be appointed by the Quartermas'er.

Bud will be oppend at two (2) o'clock P. M. on the

re must accompany e. ch proposal.

Bids will be opened at two (2) w clock P. M. on the
th day of November, 1e63, and successful bidders
Ill be duly petified. ill te dnly betmed.

The Quariermasier reserves to himself the right to ject any or all tide that may not be co.sidered to readvantage of the Government.

Fayments to be made in certificates of indebtedness in the U. S. Fresserv, or such other funds as may be n the C.S.

By order of Capt. W. Jenkins, A.Q. M.
By order of Capt. W. Jenkins, A.Q. M.
D. O. DEWOLF.
Captain and A.Q. M.

Coal! Coal! Coal! Depot Quartermaster's Office, CEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until 12 M., on Navember

Propositions with the constraints of the constraints of cellsteed into heats or barges being furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Contractors will please stale the length of time for which their proposals will be considered bludient, the quantities which they can lumb the weekly to boats or for other Gevernment may, and the price at each point to be reparately stated.

Proposals for the delivery of 20,500 or more bushes of coal, monthly, at Smithland, Ky., will also be considered. This coal is to be delivered to the Questermoster at Smithland, Ky., in boats or barges. If in leafs, they are to be furnished free of charge to the United States: If in barges, the Government to have the use of them for Sm. Infirst stays from thus of delivered to the coal if certained lenger than thirty days, then the coal if certained lenger than thirty days, then the

All proposals to be in duplicate, giving full information in full name and post-office address of the hidders W. J. ENKINS, n14 d&wiNovôo Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Armj



E. S. ALEXANDER & CO.'S

CEMENT PAINT Railroad Car Roofs, Bridges, Timbers, Buildings, Tin, Zinc, and Iron. BUHGINGS, IIII, LING, and IFOR.

THIS FAINT IS NOW USED BY MASTER MEchanics and Car Beginers on the principal Rediread of this country, who pronounce it superior to
any paint they have a ver med for pa utung in, cancasa,
and tood corroofs, and the upper surface of car uilling
nortice and tends when repairlar or building cars,
the onisite of locumotive builders and lastic of locatothere is no the company of the control of the conthere is no the control of the control
weather or the acids generated by buruing wood.

Ac It adhere to metallic suffaces when the caraking
or scaling—it pentirates wood, felt, or canvam, and
fils every fibre, fermina a bad is uside, and rendering
them in previous to water, and preserves them perfectly
from decay. Fer also by is every fibro, f-rming a body inside, and rendering in impervious to water, and preserves them perfectly made on from decay. For sale by WILSON & PEFER.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATCEELOR'S celebrated HAIR DVE is the Best to D the World. The only Harmless, True, and Estimate Dye known. This apiendid Hair Dye is Perfect-changes Eed, Bearly, or Gray Hair Instantity to a Gloss Black or Natural Brosse without injuring the flar statistic Archive Brosse without injuring the flar statistic frame it restoring in pristing color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuic is signed William A. Bargualan; all others are more imitations, and should be avoided Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTURY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toliet Cream for Dressing the Hair wilddtware

2.000 FINE SOFT INTIGO for sale by WILSON & PETER. 250 LBS BENGAL INDIGO for sale by WILS IN & PETER. 1,000 LBS BAL: AM CAPAVIA for a sie by WILSON & PETER. 50 1 ELS WHITING for eale by WILSON & PETER. 50 BBLS GLUE I T SAID BY WILSON & PETER. 1.000 GALLONS BAY RUM tor sale by Wilson & PETER. 250 CASES REST NEWCASTLE S. U. SUDA. 20 LES PRIME VANILLA BEANS for add by WILSON & PRE R.

Copartnership.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH US in on robacco business Mr. John P. Gray. of Christian connty, Kv. The style of the firm will be as heretofore, [n2dlm&w2m] SPRATE & CO.

PERFIMENT-A large assortment just received and treate by WILSON & PETER SPICES-A large stock for sale by Witson & PETER. PANCY SUATS—A large and complete association in the first state of the same of WILSON & PETER ATRACT LUG WOOD-5,000 lbs Extract Log wood n16 d64w2 R. R. EOBINSON & CO.

A LUM AND COPPEBAS-16 blis Copperas; for sale by n 6 de &w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CUDBEAR-2, 00 ibs Custeer for all by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

I. W. CALDWELL,
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est can be had (bound in two volumes) for \$3 55. No Farmer, Fruit-Grower, or Horticulturies, should be without these complete sets of the NUEAL AN-NUAL and GENESEE FARMER. To put them within the reach of all, they will be forwarded together in ana package, by express (propaid), an re-

Money may be sent by mail at my risk. If the paper or books do not come, write again at once, so that if the letter is lost the matter may be investigated. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Publisher.

Genesco Farmer and Rural Assura Bochester, V. Y. nlá deodák w3

RAISING IMPROVED STOCK .- This brance of industry constitutes one of the principal sources of profit to farmers; consequently it may be supposed it occupies their attentive though. All intelligent farmers agree upon one point that the steek they raise, no matter whether it be the horse, the nest cattle, the sheep or swite, they shou'd, for profit, be of the most approved kind. Through the medium of some sprited individuals, some of the best im-proved stock the foreign countries have produced have been imported, composing the varieties above indicated. This stock has been exhibited at our State and county Fairs, and it has a wakcued the mind to active competition, and the result has preved a marked and visible improvement, as every individual who has a quick and exp reneed eye can readily see that a great improvem ut has been made when he ompares the stock which it w graces the compares the stock which if w graces the formers' postures and harn yards with that which was seen there in 1840. No good farmer will remain content with the progress he has made which there is still room for more improvement. For their encouragement it may truly be said there is link f ar that the reed the d mand, as it is a well c-tablished fact that in Eur pe, where sei ntifi b ee ing has been successful v practised for half a cen.ury, the advance of prices have steadily keet pace with improvement until many anima's have brought prices which would seem almost fabulous. I have deemed it not unscasonable to present the foregoing r marks, as I wish to illustrate them by stating with what comparatively trifling expenditure every farmer may, in a short period, raise up a herd of fine improved animals. For this purp se I cordial'y isvite farmers to call at my farm anxamine a cow of the Darham breel which I surchased in the month of May, 1858, state, from a gentleman to whom I sold a choice bull and a heifer of superior milking quellities, some years ago, when I was raising Duth m steek. The animal I allude to was then a two year old beifer, with a heifer ealf at her side dropped a few days previous. From this heifer and her then calf I have raised six calves, four heifers and two bulls, making this stock now eight in number. Three of them are now with calf, with a promise of increasing the number to cleven animals the coming Spring. These animals, with the exception of one bull calf which I have sold, I hope to exhibit at our next Fall's cat le show. I make

DAIRY FARMS SHOULD NOT BE OVER-STOCKED. - l'estures should not be overstocked -the supply of ford must be abundant, other wise serious losses will be incurred.

this statement simply to encourage such farm-

ground that it costs too much money to make

the first purchase, to prove to them that, with an one lay of \$125, they may in four or five years rear a pretty large herd as to numbers,

revided they do not dispose of any of the in-

can dispose of the old animals to make room for the new herd.—Address of Hon. Geo. Vail before the Rensselaer County Agricultural So-

There is nothing gained by stocking clean up to or a little beyond the full capacity of the land, and trusting to an extraordinary good growing season to bring the anima's through. Much a ilk wil require a proportionate amount of food, and we have yet to see the cow miserly kept on scanty fare who can turn that fare during the season into 600 or 700 pounds of cheese. The rule should be the largest quantity and best quality of dairy p-oducts per cow; and not the largest number of cows, with our thought or care as to the respective quantity or quality of milk from each.

Let this be illustrated a little mere fully. The annual average quantity of choese made by some of our dairymen has reached seven ndred pounds per cow; the average in the iry of Mr. A. L. Fish, as has been given in the reports, was in 1845 seven hundred and seventy-five pounds per cow. At the latter figures, thirty cows would yie'd tw.nty-three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds of theese, which, at seven cents, amounts to \$1.627 50. Now compare this with a dairy of sixty cows, averaging four handred pounds per cew, and we have twenty-four thousand pounds, which, at seven certs, comes to \$1,680 or only \$52 50 to balance against the thirty a lditional cows. The average of Mr. Fish's dairy may le said to be an extreme point to reach, but the four hundred pounds per caw in the larger carry is believed also to be more than the averda'rymen. What has be n attained by one, can by good management be realized by others. Of one thing there cannot be much doubt; there as a faulty management somewhere, which demands correction, and it is abe duly of every dai yman to study a'l the causes likely to influence or control the quar tity and quality of his dairy product, and try to reach the highest standard of excell nee in all that pertains to his business. Let not the land be overstocked; make provision for supplying food for a certain number of cows, and if the quantity of cheese in the aggregate is to be increased, let the poorer azimals of the herd be selected out and sold, and their places lled by better stock, rather than adding to I in their food during a part or the whole of the reason.—N. 1. S. Ag. Nociety's Trans.

DISPAGES IN ANIMALS .- Late English jourrals announce the formation of a society which has for its object the prevention of discase in suemuls. It is said that in Great Britoin alone there is a loss of live stock to the enormous amount of thirty millions of dollars strongly almost, wholly by contagious dis cas s, and it is proposed by the society to aid i reducing this loss by co lecting and deseminaring statistics and information concerning these diseases, by affinding advice to stock treaks out, and by inquiring into the best and safest means of dispoing of discased agi-

mals, &c.

This idea is a good one, and we commend it to the stock owners of our country, as a subject not without interest where the pleuro-pneumonia has already produced such disas-

In convection with this we notice that the reteritarians of the old countries have lately been exp rimenting in innocula ion as a pre ventive of the lung disease, o pleu o-pn u-monia io animals. Tee principal trouble has been to decide how and frem where to a leet or obtain the virus or material to use for the purpose of innoculation. A leading French Veterinory Surgeon, who has studied into and experimen ed upon the subject, advocates the un'ovment of the exudation from the anis and not material from the dis used lung itself, and using this exudation from inn realated arim is rather than from tacse affected by the cisease. At the latest news on the subject h was using virus or ma e i l of the twenty-fifth remove. The results so tar have been satisfactory, but it requires more experichose to decide as to its general practicability. It is an interesting question, and it is to be heped that for her experiments may prove that inneculation is a preventiva.

THE SOIL AND THE MIND. - There is a relation between the soil and the mind, though the first clance there appears to be an incon-gruity in connecting the rough, nneu tivated all with the spiritual element of man. At the beginning how do we find uncivilized man, or man in the state of nature? Let us look a lit le and ree The roil as our ancestors wood" in premisenous confusion; from the greatest forest tre s down to the most wortaless shrubtery and noxious weeds. The in-prover of the soil had to commerce operations ly cradicating and destroying all this vegeta-tion by 'clearing and burning,' selecting some of the wild fruit trees for improvement. Ard when his ground was clear d he bygan improving the soil by ploughing, harrowing, and fitting it to receive the seed, and after the seeding was recomplished, care and watchfulness were as necessary as labor, lest the vaconnence an early harvest and gather the il repeated the operation of clearing and ining, till his farm was all under cultivat then le had to keep a vigilant eva upon the first clared lots, or that tendency to barbarism but in the "s it and the mind" would show itself in a display of wild, we thless vegctation. Thus, watching as well as praying rust le con inually exercised, or his farm will manifest its native proposition in the production of "thorns and thistles."

The uncultivated mind of man, or man in a savage state, will compare well with the wilderness as the first retilers found it. A celebrated writer remarked, that the original sin vas ignorance. Improving the mind requir effort, as does subduing a rugged wil. takes the third and fourth generation from the savage state to arrive at a high state of civili zation or a well cultivated mind. The weld spor s of barbarism are ever ready to make their appearance unless the process of cultivation is steadily pursued. How quickly degra-dation is followed by ignorance and vice! Among the ancient nations, as despotism and slavery gradually increased, light and knowledge decreased in proportion, till the arts and e iences were entirely lost, and mankind were reduced to a barbarous state again, and groped an darkness. The natural tendency of men

and matter to revert to original elements, reonires a constant counteracting force. By way of illustration, I read a story of a sprightly little boy who was captured by the savages after he was old enough to talk and assist in farming operations. After every effort for his restoration and proved vain he was given up for lost until he had grown to man's stature, when hy some circumstance he was restored to his friends and put under instruction again for several years; but civilization was rot congenial to the feel-ings imbihed during his savage life, and he re-turned to the wild men of the forest in prefernec to improving his mind. Civilization ma be carried to an extreme. On some constitu tions a high state of refinement operates like over manuring idants, which can es them to show a great deal of foliage with but little truit. So we see how much easier it is to run a down grade to bad cultivation and a savage tate, than it is to ascend an up grade by calivating the soil and the mind.

Silas Brown in Boston Cultivator PRETARING MEAL FOR STOCK. - A COTTO spondent of the New England Farmer says he prepares his meal for fattening be f and swine, as well as for cows in milk, by pouring boiling water upon it. In this he thinks that the starch of the grain is descelved, and the latent ntrinsic qualities extracted, and the anim receives the entire nutrituent of the grain. He ceive more than one-half its goodness. Tha there is not action enough in mastication, or next sufficient in the stomach of the animal, o extract and receive the entire and real sweetness of the grain. Once a week he throws into the mush a little sale, and occa-

sionally a tablespoonful of wood aslies WASHINGTON, NOV. 8 Advices from special correspondents in the army coincide with those of an official character received here relative to yesterday's engagement. Eighteen hundred prisoners, captured from Hill's corps, are arriving at Alcandria to-night. Our wounded are also coming up.

Gen. Butler arrived to-day and has had an interview with the President, probably receiv-ing instructions for his new command. It is currently understood that it is only temporary, and that in a short time he will be transferred

and that in a short time he will be transferred to a larger department.

Careful estimates give the whole rebel force in all their armies East of Mississippi at 190,-000, and West of Mississippi 20,000.

Ex-Congressman Casey, of Kentncky, is bere from Vicksburg. He represents that State completely humbled, and that the slave-holders and all are eager to get back into the Union at the expense of finally giving np slavery. The people are suffering greatly for the lack of food, and starvation is imminent. There is no longer, therefore, any serious op-

There is no longer, therefore, any serious op-position to Schuyler Colfax for the Speaker-ship except Washhurn. According to indica-tions from all quarters here the chances are largely in favor of Colfax. largely in favor of Colfax.

Gen. Neill S. Dow writing from Libby Prison to acknowledge a receipt of goods from the sanitary commission, says the soldiers there are still corely in need of under clothing.

[Special.] CAIRO, NOV. 8. The steamer Diadem, which arrived this neon from below, reports having seen seventy-five armed men at Penbis county bayon, just

five armed men at Penbis county bayon, just below Island No. 18, who were supposed to be guerillas, and that they had captured two rebel Captains and five privates, whom they turned over to gunboat No. 7.

The steamer Lady Pike stopped at the same place last Wednesday night, and a man went aboard, saying he was a Union man and had twenty-five men under his command, who were stationed there for the purpose of capturing the guerillas in the neighborhood. capturing the guerillas in the neighborhood. He said he came aboard to cantion the pickets. who were stationed out while the boat was taking on fuel, from firing on his men. The officers of the boat thinking he was

joking told him to call out his 25 men. He went ashore, issued a few commands, and, sure enough, they appeared from the places they had been hiding in. This looked suspicious, and the boat commenced backing ont The man ou shore asked why they did that, and called to them to return. They told him they were coming back, but continued to move further off, until they finally got out of Last Wednesday evening, about six miles

able amount of money, received in payment of cotton, were met by a band of robbers who demanded their money and threatened to take them as conscripts. They then showed re-sistance, and the robbers fired, killing Budd and seriously wounding Blund. During the past week squads of rebels have

been conscripting citizens near the river.
Persons who had arrived in Memphis hrought reports of fighting with guerillas and cannon-ading back of Helena, Ark. that vicinity, but they have no particular sig-

Cairo, Memphis, and Padacah dates are received, and are all interesting.

A cavalry picket stationed about four miles outside of Padacah, on the evening of the 5th, saw several gnerillas coming up the road. A tull force of the enemy started in pursnit, and after a chase of five miles captured four out of the six. One struggled manfully, and having fired both his repeaters, drew his executed intending to fight his way out. The sword, intending to fight his way out. The tword intending to fight his way out. The Union boys were too quick for him, dis-ermed him, and brought him back in triumph. Col. Hicks, commander of the post of Paducah, has issued a very stringent order in rela-

tion to citizens and strangers. Over 40 were arrested yesterday and to-day, being held as bestages for those captured by Faulkner's [To the Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 3.
Advices from the front are to the effect that
Gen. Kilpatrick occupied the city and heights
of Fredericksburg yesterday, and was in position to hold them until inlantry could reach
him blair probable the army breakhim. It is protable the army has already joined him and is now intrenching itself on the sonth bank of the Rappahannock.

The Herald has the following:

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, NOV. 7.

Mejor-General Sedgwick, commanding the sight wing of the strey consisting of the 5th

right wing of the army, consisting of the 5th and 6th army corps, left Warrenton this morning with orders to proceed to Rappahannock Station and take and hold that station. The ovement was a rapid one.

The 1st and 6th army corps under command of Brig Gen. David A. Russell, Gen. Wright teing in command of a corps, reached the beights this side of the Rappshannock about beights this side of the Rappahannock about lockers and drove in the enemy's pickets. Howe's 2d division of the same corps was on Russell's right and commenced skirmishing scen after and drove the enemy before them. The 5th corps, under Major General Sickles, formed their ekirmish line on the sonth of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, stretching down towards Norman's Ford. Early's Division and Ewell's rehel corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, the works upon which they had so turned as to make them defensible from attack from this direction.

These works were constructed by our forces last summer while we occupied the line of the Reppshannock. The enemy had strengthen-

Rappahannock. The enemy had strengthened them by digging a semicircle of rifls pits around their front. Such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked and carried to-day.

Colonel Tompkins, Chief of Artillery on General Sedgwick's Staff, posted his artillery on the heights about three-quarters of a mile this side, and commenced to shell the works. About three o'clock eighteen guns were engaged in shelling them at this short range. The firing was beautiful and the effect demoralizing. That of the enemy was also very alizing. That of the enemy was also very

While this was going on, Gen. Russell was busy with his musketry. He pushed his line of skirmishers upon both flanks of the enemy's works until nearly sunset, when his own brig-ade, composed of the 5th Wis, Col. Allen, 5th Maine, Col. Edwards, 6th Maine, Col. Ilar-ris, and the 121st New York, Col. Upton, were ordered to charge the rifle pits and earthworks apon both flanks, led by Gen. Russel in

They went steadily and silently forward, fighling as they proceeded, till, nearing the works, they fixed bayonets and pushed in with cold steel. They were too much even for the flower of the Southern army. The much vannted Louisiana brigade they found there, and, after a short hand to hand contest, they turned to flee to their pontoons, which were iying directly in their rear; hat here they were foiled. Our boys had already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but surrender or swim for it. Some of them tried the latter, but it was no easy matter. When those on the opposite them found that we hald this end of the shore found that we held this end of the

bridge they set fire to their side and destroyed a portion of it.

Thus closed at dark one of the most brilliant actions of the war. It was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the heights of "St. Marcs" at the sec-ond battle of Fredericksburg. Although Generals Sedgwick, Wright, and Tyler with their staffs were present and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achieve-ment principally to Gen. Russell and his gal-

Gen. Meade has sent to Gen. Sedgwick an order congratulating him and his troops npon their success in this preliminary movement.

To the Associated Press. 1
Lappahannock Station, Nov. 8, A. M.
From present appearances yesterday the number of killed and wounded was somewhat under-estimated. The killed will be nearly one hundred, and the woundred three hnndred. One hundred rebel wounded were left in our hands. We have fifteen hun-lred prisoners, including one hundred and three commissioned officers.

[To the Associated Press.] WARRENTON JUNCTION, Nov. 8, M. Upon the lifting of the fog our forces commenced crossing and found little or no opposition. They are pressing forward toward Culpepper, and the 21 division of the army corps under General Prince crossed the river last evening at Kelley's ford and captured 252 of the 21 and 38th North Carolina regiments. General Prince's boys waded the ford, which was about waist deep, and the

ners had to wade back. [To the Associated Press.] WASBINGTON, NOV. 8. Advices from correspondents to-night from the front state that our entire army has pro-gressed most estisfactorily. To-day it crossed the Rappahannock again but found no enemy in any force sufficient to risk any general en-gagement. Present indications do not ren-der a general engagement probable.

New York, Nov. 9. The Tribute's special says the next fortnight promises one of the most eventful since the commencement of the war. The success of Meade and the recent operations in Barnide's department are premonitory symptom: of the gigantic conflict, of which the lines of battle will stretch from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond, for once seems to he in concert action between different armies and arguries are probable.
It is true that Gen. Burnside is threatened,

oil from the East and West, by large armies, ut he knows it and the measures to be taken Gen Grant's supplies are uninterrupted and

plenty.

Meade's army is believed to largely outnumber Lee's, and the result of a battle can't be Sr. Louis, Nov. 9. Official and reported returns from 62 coun-

ties and soldiers' vote as far as heard from give a conservative majority of 4,068. WASHINGTON, NOV. 9. Information from the Army of the Potomac to-night mentions that an aid of General Kilpatrick arrived from the front late on Saturday night, and reported that that officer encountered and fought a body of rebel cavalry near Stevensburg late in the afternoon that day. The enemy's pontoon bridge over the river, directly behind their works, fell into our banda after General Sedgewick defeated the rebels.

rehels.

rehels.

The bridge consisted of only five boats, and these were some which were abandoned by the Ergineer brigade for want of transportation on the Chickahominy last year.

The 5th Wisconsin volunteers, of the Army of the Potemac, cast four hundred and fifteen votes for the Union ticket in their State, and only one for the opposition.

A Government officer, in high position here, received a reneil note from a Union prisoner.

cceived a pencil note from a Union prisoner received a pencil note from a Union prisoner in Richmond to-day, saying that the rebel authorities have at length altogether stopped the very small meat rations heretofore allowed our starving soldiers in their prison. The excuse offered is that they have ceased to he able to furnish their own soldiers with meat.

One hundred and twenty-five officers are among the rebel prisoners just brought from the front. These mean represent that hat few

the front. These men represent that hat few of their companions retreated across the river, and their General commanding had barely time to escape on horseback. They seem to unite in regard to the movement on our part as having been one of the most brilliant of the

war.
Intelligence has been received here, dated
Clarksturg, Va., that Gens. Averill and Duffie, commanding separate forces, after fie, commanding separate forces, after several severe engagements on Friday and Saturday last, enceeded in driving the enemy under the mnd wall at Jackson, and for several miles down the valley east of the Green Brisr Mountains, into and through the town of Lewistown, in Western Virginia. After the first battle fonght on Friday by General Duffie, the enemy was reinforced, but, nevertheless, the rebels were totally routed. On Saturday, under the combined forces of Duffie and Averill, the route was so complete that and Averill, the route was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, gans, colors, etc., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our men behaved splendidly, and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number of killed and wonnded on our side is not stated. We hold Lewistown.

stated. We hold Lewistown.
The Star, of this city, says: We hear that
General Grant has telegraphed hither that
two of the most advanced positions of General
Burnside have been assailed by the rebels,
who made prisoners of one half of two regiments that were holding them at the time.

It was reported to-day, on the authority of the snrgeons in the army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about 400, as stated in the Press's telegrams last night, and 260 of these were wounded. They ar-

and 200 of these were wounded.

rived here this morning.

The premises of the Old Capitol Prison are densely crowded to day. 1,730 rebel prisoners, who were taken in Saturday morning's engagement, have reached here. The officers from whom this information is derived saw

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 9. that vicinity, but they have no particular significance.

The report that a considerable rebel force is between Pine Bluff and Helena is donbted.

[Special.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 8.

Cairo, Memphis, and Padneah dates are received, and are all interesting.

A cavalry picket stationed about four miles outside of Paducah, on the evening of the 5th, saw several gnerillas coming up the road.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.

Arrived yesterday—the steamers St. Louis and Moses Taylor, from Panama, bringing dates from Mexico, via Accapalico, of the 21st of October. The French were preparing for an expedition toward Queerstero.

Gen. Foray left Mexico for Vera Cruz, on his way to France, on the 9th of October, having turned over his command to Gen.

Bazena, who appears to be much more popular.

r.
The agent of the rebel Government arrived at Mexico on the 9th, via Brownsville, with instructions, it was supposed, to make a treaty between the Regency of Mexico and the It is said Juarez has reorganized the army of

the Liberal party, and is marching toward Jamento to meet the French. A conflict is expected shortly. Minister Corwin has so far taken no active

part in the Mexican troubles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The Post has the following significant paragraph from New Orleans:

"We learn that the overland expedition to Texas, returned to the army, has, before this, set out in another direction." set out in another direction. According to the reports, a part of the forces only are to go to Brownville, on the Rio Grande, where their arrival will be hailed with joy by multitudes of loyal Texans, and where a small force wil suffice to put a stop to an immense contraband

trade. As to the other part, nothing authentic is divulged. But it is not improper, we trust, to express the hope that its destination is the city of Mobile. LEAVENWORTH, NOV. 9. Advices from Fort Scott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from General Blunt, bringing information that the rebels under Cooper and Shelhy had eluded our forces and crossed the Arkansas river, nearly nine thousand strong, and were marching on Blunt, who has circlean hundred caralty as Blunt, who has eighteen hundred cavalry as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith, and Binnt had sent forward his train and made preparations for defence.

MILWAUKEE, NOV. 9. The draft is progressing in this city to day.
The chances are about one in four. The hest of feeling prevails, and no disturbance oc-[Special.]

It is not learned that any engagement beyond the usual skirmishing has accurred today. Information from the front states that our army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday without any special incident. One of the pontoon bridges used was captured from the enemy on Saturday. Our cavalry have followed the retreating rebels sharply, and we have reports to night that Kilpatrick has taken 500 more prisoners.

Our troops fully command all the roads leading to Fredericksburg and Falmonth, while the enemy seems to be falling hack to Culpepper and the Rapid Ann. Eighteen hundred and forty-six prisoners, taken on Saturday, were this morning committed to the Old Capitol prison, and more will be sent WASHINGTON, NOV. 9.

the Old Capitol prison, and more will be sent from the front, making an aggregate of over

Lee's whole loss in action could not have been less than 3,000 officers and men, killed, wounded and made prisoners, if not more weakened, as his army has been by the losses of his late raid in this direction. Troops sent west, and in this important action, can nake little further serious resistance to the advence of our army, now being vigorously pushed forward. Gen. Sedgwick informs Gen. Meade, offi-

cially, that he captured from the enemy on Saturday four cannon, eight hattle flags, and en thousand five hundred prisoners. The re-nainder of the prisoners were taken by Gen. French, commanding the 5th corps. A gentleman who left the front at 3 o'clock

A gentleman who left the front at 3 o'clock esterday afternoon reports the capture of the Louisiana brigade, under command of Brigatier General Hay, and says it has been one of the most successful efforts of any campaign. The prisoners taken acknowledge a com-lete surprise. They state that they had just een sent over from Earley's division, of Ew-l's corps, to guard the ford, and their skirmishers had been out hut an hour when they were driven in by Sedgwick's men, who came

down upon them on the run.

A brigade had been sent hy Sedgwick to provent their escape by the river, and, as they say, they had no alternative but to surrender. They had had no meat or bread since Friday morning, and appeared to be glad to get into the lines where bread was plenty. General Hay, in command of a Lonisiana brigade, escaped by swimming across the Rappahannock, having divested himself of his coat, bat, sword, &c., which are in the nds of our troops as trophies. [Special.

The steamer General Anderson, from Mem-The steamer General Anderson, from Memphis the 7th inst., arrived this morning. A despatch was received from Collierville, dated Nov. 9th, saying that Col. Hatch had just returned, after driving the enemy, under Chalmers, eight regiments strong, with six pieces of artillery, across the Tallahatchie.

After the repulse of Chalmers at Collierville on the 2d the retreat was a rout to the enemy,

with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. We buried 23 of their killed at this place; 6 were buried at Coldwater. We have 50 prisoners, including 7 commissioned officers. Among them is Gen. George, of Mississippi.

Col. Hatch's entire force engaged was eight undred and thirty men. The discomfiture of the enemy was com-plete, and their whole expedition a complete

[To the Associated Press.] ford, which was about waist dcep, and the WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Washington, Nov. 9.
No considerable opposition was offered to
the onward march of the Army of the Potomac yesterday, the rebels having rapidly
fallen back and placed the Rapid Ann hetween them and the advancing columns.
A brigade of Buford's cavairy encountered
a brigade of rebel cavalry at Waterloo bridge
yesterday, and, after a short fight, draye
them across the river. Having orders to proteed in another direction, the pursuit was not
followed up. followed up.
Last night Buford's cavalry occupied Cul-

Last night Buford's cavalry occupied Cul-perper, and the main hody of the army are in the vicinity of Brandy Station. Our advance was pushed on and is at Rapid Ann. The ene-my is on the south side, in their old entrench-menta. Our forces are rapidly moving upon the different fords of the Rapid Ann. If any detenmined resistance is to be made it will probably be in disputing the passage of the Prisoners taken make usual brags of how

feede will be soon whipped, and gave out ery strong bints as to his being drawn into a sap. The rebels confirm the reported de-truction of their army, and North Carolina oops captured declare they will not again Le up arms. The North Carolinians and Lonisiana Tigers had a fight in the cars on their way to Tennessee upon this topic. The former declared they were heartily sick of the war, and did not wish to be exchanged. The latter called them poltroons, and at length the two parties came

A private letter from an inmate of Libby ricon, dated October 13th, states that the Union prisoners receive no meat, it being im-cossible for the rebels, who are starving them. riot, of which the papers make no mention, has occurred. The real cause of the searcity of food is to be found in the entire worthlessness of the rebel currency. Farmers have grain and cattle to sell, but not to give away r paper rags, or to put within the iron gras the rebel government, if they can help it. [To the Associated Press.]

BRANDY STATION, Oct. 9.
The Herald has the following:
"The 3d army corps, after the brilliant action of Saturday at Kelly's Ford, encamped on the south side, resting till daylight yesterday morning, when they took the lead in the pursuit of the rebels, followed by the 2d and 1st corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of cavalry and light artillery posted in line on a hill near the railroad and two miles east of Brandy Station.
The 3d division, under General Carr. were BRANDY STATION, Oct. 9.

The 3d division, under General Carr, were in advance, and Colonel Keifer's brigade, sup-ported by the other two brigades of this division, immediately charged upon and son drove them from their position. This division, with its artillery, followed them laisurely, inflicting severe punishment upon them as they retreated up the railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy Station. The fighting ntinued till after dark.

The casualties on our side were very light, of exceeding seven or eight hundred.

While this was going on another corps was scouring the country up the river and towards Stevensburg, but could find only occasional stragglers from the retreating army, which bad evidently left its well prepared winter quarters only a few hours previous. We found the whole country that we have gone over so far armed, with camps, many of them with commodious log tents. Prisoners and rehel surgeons, left in charge of their wounded at the church at Kelly's

Ford, agree in the statement that they were n full expectation of wintering here. Lee's leadquarters were one mile north of Brandy Our army is in a fine condition, and the sol-

diers are anxious to push on to a general en-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOV. 9. General Gregg's cavalry division had a smart skirmish with the enemy, but details are not known, though the results are satisfactery to us and disastrons to the rehels.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The streets are full of rumors in regard to what General Meade intends to accomplish in

The streets are full of rumors in regard to what General Meade intends to accomplish in this campaign, the amount of which is mere surmise. There is no doubt, however, that there is an earnest movement, having a definite and important object, which will, in connection with other movements of the Union army, go far toward establishing the fact that the rebellion is essentially played out, and so reduced in territorial limits as to have lost all pretence to importance and respectability. A short time now will fully develop the plan of the grand campaign now being inaugurated.

[To the Associated Frees.] [To the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Nov. 9. A Union meeting was held at Little Rock, Ark., on the 31st ultimo. Resolutions were passed expressive of the cordial support to loyalty, to its pledging its utmost end-avors to suppress the rebellion and restore the United States government. Spirited loyal addresses were delivered and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and hy-baws for a Central

draft a constitution and hy-baws for a Central Union Club.

[To the Associated Press.]
St. Louis, Nov. 9.
St. Louis, Nov. 9.
Little Reck advices say Colonel Caldwell, with seven hundred cavalry, entered Arkadelphia on the 28th ult. and found the rear guard of Price's army just leaving the town. Our forces attacked them and cap'ured a large number of their wagons, and also taking several hundred prisoners. Caldwell thea destroyed a large powder mill and a great quantity of stores, and now holds the town.

To the Associated Fress.]

To the Ascoclated Press.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 10. Secretary Seward in answer to a request asking permission to raise help for sustaining the Juarez Mexican government, says such permission cannot be given, and any one engaged in it will be prosecuted with all practicable diligence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.
From information which reached Washing-

ton lo-night, the messenger leaving the Army of the Potomac at ten o'clock this morning, it sppears that Gen. Buford yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpepper, driving the rebel cavalry and infantry before him. General Lee's headquarters Saturday night were at Brandy Station on the Rappahan-nock. This refutes the belief, current in some quarters, that he had gone Sonth to advise

with Bragg.
Our samy lay in line of battle all day yes-Our aimy lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but declined to accept an engagement.

Gen. Kilpatrick occupied Pony Mountain yesterday evening. Last night he discovered large area of camp fires south of the Rapid Ann, between Raccoon Fork and Rapid Ann. Station, on the railroad. No fires of magnitude were discovered on and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that Lee has declined to risk a general engagement; in the declined to risk a general engagement in the open field, and has withdrew his forces, except a rear guard, to his former strong position.
All the evidence tends to prove that General
Meade has again outgeneralled Lee by leading
him to believe it was his intention to move

down the neck, opposite Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

A gentleman, who arrived here to-night, says our line of hattle crossed the Orange and Alyandah Pailmand Alexandria Railroad to a point where it is supposed Lee has a full force on our front Government is redeeming, on an average, \$2,000,000 per day of the maturing certificates of indebtedness.

NEW YORK, NOV. 10 The following items are from the Charles-

ton Mercury of the 2d inst.:

We have important news from the armies in front of Chattanooga. A shrewd game is now being played for the possession of Lookout Mountain.

The annuncement of the passage of the river at Bridgeport by a column of Federal troops reveals the long anticipated plot to force Bragg from the mountain by flank movements. This flanking force of the enemy, when last heard from, was somewhere in the vicinity of Sand Mountain, taking pretty much the same route that Rosecrans took when Bragg, apprehending a flank movement, evacuated Chattanooga and fell back to Dal-

ton and Kingston.
The Atlanta Intelligencer says: Move ments are being made that must decide which of the combatants will hold Tennessee, and many days will not elapse before another hat-tle will take place. A large body of men has the will take place. A large body of men has been steadily moving toward Knoxville, Bragg's force is sufficiently strong to remove all apprehension of danger from the enemy in East Tennessee. Should he succeed in driving the enemy from East Tennessee, Kentucky will be open to our victorious armies.

The Angusta Constitution of Saturday says: We have intelligence, which we deem very trustworthy, that our forces occupy London, and the advance, under Stevenson, has reach-ed Concord, fifteen miles this side of Knox-

ville.

Colonel Wallace, of the East Tennessee and
Georgia Railroad, has sent to Union Point for
more of the rolling stock of his road.

The Marietta Confederate, of Oct. 30, says that sn officer of the army, just from Rome, brings intelligence of the receipt of a tole-gram by the commandant of the post at Rome, from Selma, we believe, that a force of Yankee mounted infantry had reached the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, en route for Selma. They are said to have come from Tupelo, by the route that Bragg's army came by last

The Mississippian of October 29th gives some particulars of a Union raid in North Alahama, which the editor has gathered from Lieutenant-Colonel Halett, of Jasper, Walker county. He says that an Alabama Union was the control of tories and description. cavalry, composed of tories and deserters from North Alahama, and commanded by Colonel Fairfield, and a battalion styling themselves

the Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee Sharpshooters, made a raid into the Cain Creek country last week, and were engaged by the command of Colonel Forrest, with

Hisa Sallie E. Jackson all of Danville. what result is not known.

()n Tnesday night Ferguson's brigade was ordered to the scene of action, and fought the raiders till Wednesday evening, with but few

raiders till Wednesday evening, with but few casualties on either side.

On Wednesday and Thursday the same force of tories and deserters made their appearance on the mountains of Marion, Weston, and Walker counties, coming within ten miles of Jasper. They burned Allen's cotton factory, and destroyed much property of the loyal citizens. They even tore up the dresses of the ladies, and broke the furniture and crockers at every house they visited. crockery at every house they visited. They camped within ten miles of Justice on Friday oright, leaving on Saturday morning, and siterwards appeared at Bayles's, near Davis's Stand, on Monday night.

A correspondent of the Post, under date of Washington Other was a little fight.

Washington, 9th, says there was a little fighting on the southern bank of the Rappahan ing on the southern bank of the Rappahannock, but it was not of much importance. It
is not impossible that a great battle will be
fought within a day or two, and has perhaps
been fought to-day. All depends on General
Lee. If he will stand for a hattle, one is pretty
certain to occur, as Gen. Meade started out
this time for a desperate conflict with the
ercmy. He was urged to it by the President
and Secretary Stanton, and General Halleck
was not averse, under such circumstances.
The army is in excellent trim, and in num-The army is in excellent trim, and in num-bers it must be superior to the enemy by at least 10,000, and perhaps 30,000. There is no reason to fear defeat, and there are many reasons for believing that Lee will be compelled to fall back still further into the heart of Virgiria.

Little Rock advices of the 6th say that Price's and Holmus's commands are still at Marshall, Texas. But few Confederate troops are now within the borders of Arkansas. Marmaduke's cavalry and some 2,500 men

Marmaduke's cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains west of Fort Smith without supplies.

Political affairs throughout the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

The rehels in West Tennessee say that Forrest resigned the special duty of cutting off the communication by river and railroad with our army at Chattanoga. They also say that all the cavalry in Mississippi are to be moved into the northern portion of the State and placed under the command of Forrest.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.
Dates received from Hokadali, Japan, of the
8th of October, say that the Prince of Nagath
had issued orders that Joseph Jeco, a Japanese, formerly of San Francisco, and the Jaranese pilots who conducted the Wyoming to Shemonoski, should both be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterwards. The Chief Minister and three other memers of the Cabinet have been dismissed use they were in favor of peace with Chris

ian nations.

The authorities have ordered all foreigners o leave Nagasaki. The foreigners refuse to ave, and the Japanese Governor has resigned. The Mikudo has issued an order that no amio shall purchase any foreign vessel CHATTANOOGA, NOV. 10. Georgia refngees, just in, report a considerable movement of Bragg's troops and stores southward. The rebels are said to be prepar-

ing to evacuate their position before Chatta-nooga, and retire to Rome or Atlanta. Longstreet is said to he organizing a large force for a raid on our line of communication with Bridgeport. Twenty-two paymasters, with \$7,000,000

engaged paying the troops to the 1st of November. St. Louis, Nov. 10.

The Legislature met at Jefferson City toley, and adjourned till to-morrow for want a quorum. News from helow says that Jeff Davis has

whackers in Arkansas to raise men and carry on guerilla warfare.

The forces under Price and Holmes are reported to have retreated to Texas. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10. Wajor-General Butler and staff arrived this

ent commissions to the most notorious hush

vening from Washington. New York, Nov. 10.
The Adriatic arrived at five o'clock, with seven hundred passengers.

London, Oct. 27.—The mission of Marshal Niel to St. Petersburg is presumed to be a last attempt on the part of Napeleon to persuade the Czar Alexander to grant the Poles the concessions which diplomacy has hitherto failed to obtain. It is, however, surmised that the Emperor of France would not be displeased or greatly disappointed if the Poles maintained themselves in insurrection.



THESE MACHINES WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863; For the best Family Sewing Machines, the hest Manulacturing Machines, and the best Machine work:

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First Premium for Machine for all purposes
First Premium for Machine Work. lowa State Fair.

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Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agr'l Soc. Diploma for Family Machine. Diploma for Machine Work. Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agr'f Soc First Premium for Family Machine.

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First Premium for Family Machine.
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First Premium for Family Machine. Mechanics' Institute (Pa.) Fair. First Premium for Machine for all purposes. First Premium for Machine Work.

SALEROOMS sepl1 d3m

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But restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous diseases composed of inner cassic, destroy's gether vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no diversing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a promotes its growth, prevents its falling of, cradicated dual-ruff, and imparts health and pleasautness to the had. It has stood the lest of time, being the original Hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in a vor. Used by both gentlemen and sailes. It is the fall of the constant of the constant

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Lamps and other styles for sale by
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monwealth printing-office.

E. L. & J. VAN WINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Beyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

10 (Hices Frankfort and Danville. sl5 d3m&w6 MASS LICOBICE—20 cases Mass Licorice for sale by EDW, WILDER, 514 Main st, MARRIED,

the 2d instaul, at the residence of the bride's pa-, by Rev. W. J. McKnight, Mr. 144 R. Mansa, r and proprietor of the Danville Tribune, to SALLE E. Jackson, daughler of Joseph Jackson, Danville. At the residence of the bride's father, on Sunday, Nov. 8, 183, by the Rev. Mr. Welfa, Mr. Puwharres Vedestra Vedinia Helia Miss Sallie E. Wood, only neighter of J. B. Wood, Eng., all of this city. n Thursday evening. November 5th, by the Rav. Livingston Wells, C. J. Walton and Miss Louise, ghter of Joseph Mitchell, Esq., ell of this city. By Elder E. B. Straiten, on the 5th of November, 163, Mr. Thos. Cultron to Mis. Lucy Turner, both of licery county, Ky.

At his home in Brandenburg, Ky., on the 18th of tober, Col. ROBERT BUCKNER, in the 69th year of his In this city, on Sunday, the 8th inst., Mr4. VIRGINIA., GUTHRIE GOODE, wife of Dr. R. II. Goode. On the 24th ult., in Baltimore, of consumption, NEUROSTAN, wife of James R. Hood, formerly ddiver of the Chattanooga Whig. She was born in hume in, Georgia, February 22d, 185s, and passed away in the 2th year of her age.

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The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies This repular monthly Magazine will be gee thy int-

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S. T.--1860,---X,

Persons 7 dentary habits troubled with weakness assitude, paipitation of the heart, tack of appetite distress after eating, torpid liver, constipulion, to.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

thorities, and warranted to produce an immedia perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics there a healthy, gentle elimniant is required. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late honrs. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind They prevent missmatic and intermittent tovers They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhora, Cholera, and Cholera Morhus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headacha They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausied nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter green, sassafras, roots, and herbs, all preserved in per-

ctly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circ lears and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the laste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallo or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabla bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or celling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, dc., who will secced in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladles, ciergymen, merchents, &c., is perfectly redible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evi dence we present of their worthand appariorily. The are sold by all respectable drugglats, grocers, physical states of their states of their worthand appariorily.

cians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores P. H. DRAKE & CO., olo deodåwecwem 203 Brondway, N. Y.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

IN CONFORBISTY WITH THE LIGHT SECTION OF I he act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government end pay Interest on the public debt," notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of the counties of Henry, Shelby, Spener, Oldham, Weshington, Anderson, Berecer, Marion, entitled to the counties of the counties have been returned to me by the Assistant Assessors of said counties, and that on elphabetical list of the persons owing tax under the exclusion has been returned by me to the Collector of this Fishrict.

A cupy of said alphabotical list has been left for public linepection in the various divisions of this collection district, as follows:

16th Blusion—Henry County—James G. Frans. Assistant Assessor, with the Clerk of County Court In New-calls. casile.

11th Division—Sielly County—James G. Byars, Assistant Ascessor, with the Clerk of County Court in Shellyville.

12th Division—Nelson County—N. Langsford, Assistant Ascessor, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Bardstown.

13th Livision—Hardin and Larne Counties—John Rich Livision—Hardin County in Elizabeth own.

14th Division—Marion County in Elizabeth own.

14th Division—Marion County in Elizabeth own.

14th Division—Marion County—John J. Douglass, Ascislant Assessor, with the Clerk of the County Court in Brandenburg.

15th Division—Marion County—Monniford Peter, Assistant Assessor, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Expringied.

16th Division—Marion County—Monniford Peter, Assistant Assessor, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Expringied.

16th Division—Spendenson, Andrison county list at the office of the County Court in Expringied.

17th Division—Spendenson, Andrison county list at the office of the County Court in Harrodsburg.

18th Division—Spendenson, Andrison county list at the office of the County Court in Shepherdsville.

18th Division—Spendenson, Andrison County—Monniford County Court in Librodsburg.

18th Division—Spendenson, Andrison county list at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Layrenge at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Layrenge.

18th Division—Spendenson of the Clerk of the County Court in Layrenge for the Clerk of the County Court in Layrenge.

28th Division—Spendenson of the Clerk of the County Court in Layrenge.

The alrababetical lists will romain open at the places before designated for fifteen days from this date, during which a decision is requested, and mast, moreover, the papeal must be in writing, and the appeal must specify the priticular cause, matter, or this greaceting which a decision is requested, and mast, moreover, or they may be left at the office where the lists are depoced the fifteen days, when asile.
11th Division—Shelby County—James G. Byars, Asi-tant Assessor, with the clierk of County Court in
thelby ville.

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This diedicine increases the power of Digestion and cities the ABSURBENTS into healthy action, by high the the WATERY OR CALCEROUS depositions and all UNNATURRAL ENLARGEMENTS are re-Inced, as well as rate a ϕ l is figuration, and is goo or MBN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

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Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS ndisposition to Exertion, Less of Power, oce of Memory, Difficulty of breathing, Termblung, Tremblung, Wakefuluess, Wakefuluess, Wakefuluess, Dimness of Vialon, Pain in the Buck, niversal Lassitude of the Fluabing of the Body, Bluecular System, Tot Hands, Pailid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this addicine invariably removes, soon follow IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can may that they are not frequently followed by those through discours? INSANITY AND CONSEMPTION ?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, none will confess. The records of the iname Asyle and the melancholy deaths by Comsumption, ample witness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH OBGANIC WEAKNESS, Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will con-Females, Females, Females,

OLD OB YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OE CON-TEMPLATING MARBIAGE. n many affections peculiar to Females the Extract chu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlor-or Reteation, Tregalarity, Painfalaese, or Sup-sion of the Customary Evarcations, Ulcarated or irrous state of the Uterus, tencorries, or Whites, filty, and for all complaints incident to the ex, ther arting from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipa-or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

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Thousands upon Thousands WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short lime, have found they were deceived, and that he "Poison" has, by the nes of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

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For all Affections and Diseases of

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H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

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THE FOLLOWING NECEOES have been committed to the Builitt county jail:
One negro woman calling herself MARGARET MOUNE, he about 30 76 3 years old, black court, weighe about 125 pounds, and says she belongs to Sam Morer, of Hunstellie, Alabama. M. Brown court wook did after the BID-or runaway slave girl who calls her name BID-brown color, about six years old (child of the

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNty, State of Pannsylvania, in the malter of the posttion of Joseph Duncan, for partition of the real estate
of his father, Jemes Duncan, iate of Industry fownship, in said connily, deceased, to and among his
heirs and legal representatever; said real estate being
situate in Industry township abresaid, adjoining
lands of Samuel Duncan, James Johnston, John Rood,
and others, containing about one hundred across

of was now to suit purchasers.

JAMES T. PIERSON.

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A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. DR. H. JANES, a Estired Physician of great a certain ours for Consumption, Actima, and the continuous and consumption, Actima, Broachitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debthsy. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, as daughter, we given no to die. His child was cured, and in own aire and well. Destrous of benefiting his fellow-mortale, he will send to those who wish it the respect to the contraction of the contraction of the constitution of the contraction of the contra

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STATE OF KENTUCKE, JOS. MOSTEY, NO., J TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BUT ES-T PECIALLY JONEPH SHEELEY.—This notice that the undersigned will, ou the lath day of Docum-ber, 1843, move the County Court of Jafferson country to appoint commissioners to not apart down to Eliza-beth Ross in the tract of land in said county isotely occupied by G. W. Sherley, deceased, and divide the

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Private Medical Treatise on the Physic-



ry, with melancholy, may be cured SEW PARIS AND LONDON TREA TING THE EUROPEAN HOS bled to introduce into our practice, and rest assured of the same zeal, assidui and attention being paid to their case successfully distinguished us herotofore in our PECULIAR department of pre-Medicines, with full disections, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communi-cating their symptoms by letter. Business corres-pondence strictly confidential.

EXP. L. 5 Office is still becated as established, un-der the name of DR. LA CROIX.

and Margaret.

Also, a runawey slave girl who calls her name CAR-LINE, black color, about two years old child of the said Margaret, all belonging to the same person. m3 wem

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NOTICE.

MILITARY LAND WAREANT NUMBER 100,644, of 160 acres, issued by the Department of the Interior of the trited states, nader Act March 3, 1905, in name of Mailtle Frost, widow of Formes Frost, deceased, otc., wes by said warrantee sold and duly assigned in blank on or about the 3th day of Junes, 183, before william M. Hammond. Eq., Pite co., Ind. The title thereto is now in Charles N. Warren, of the city of Louisville, Kentschy, and was mailed on 24th day of June, 1833, from this city to David Prestou & Co., bankers, Detroit, Michigan, and has never been he and of solnce. A caveat has been filed in General Land Office of raid warrant, and Intend, in the city of Louisville, Kentsch, Warranten, Cit & RLES N. WARREN, Owner, YATIDDA FRUST, Warrantee.

Lenisville, Oct. 27, 1863.

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